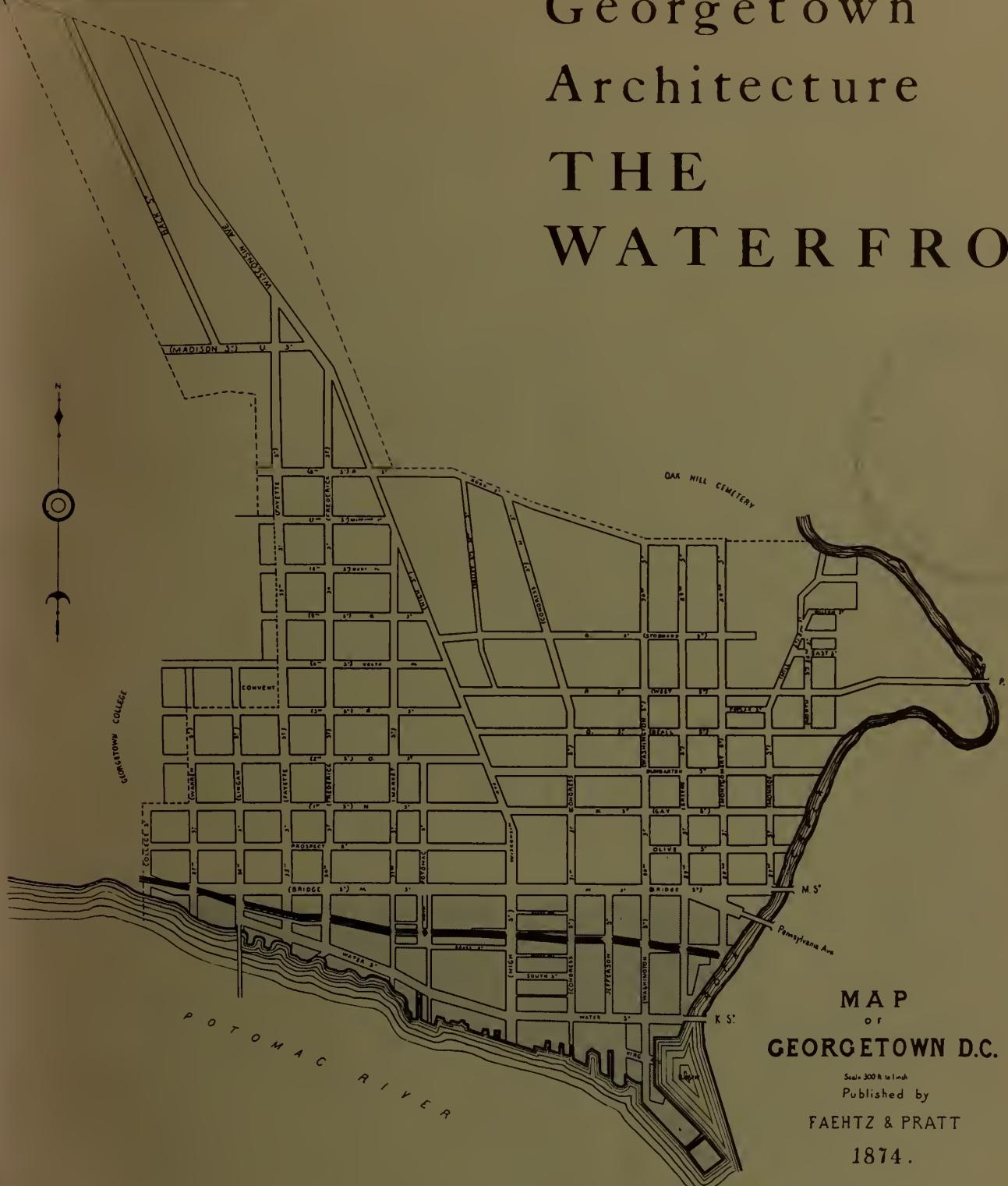




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Georgetown Architecture THE WATERFRONT



GEORGETOWN ARCHITECTURE - THE WATERFRONT

Northwest Washington, District of Columbia

Historic American Buildings Survey Selections

Number 4

Issued Jointly By

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Room 7000, Interior Building
18th and C Streets, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20240

and

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20006

1968

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INTRODUCTION

Of all the historic areas in Georgetown, the waterfront has undoubtedly changed the most in the past hundred years. This is due not just to the natural attrition of old buildings as they are gradually replaced by new, but especially to the very nature of the waterfront as the town's commercial and industrial area. It has changed as rapidly as has American industry and commerce since the 18th century.

Unlike many streets in Georgetown that remain just as they were when built, the waterfront has been almost completely transformed. A photograph of the shore in about 1862 shows rows of brick warehouses for flour, tobacco, and merchandise (figure 1.) By 1967 this same area had been transformed by a powerhouse, a railroad storage yard, and an elevated freeway (figure 2.) Only one dwelling, the Brickyard Hill House a block away, remains to link the two periods.

The Historic American Buildings Survey and the Commission of Fine Arts are both involved in the documentation of Georgetown, and especially the waterfront area that continues to change so rapidly.

The Historic American Buildings Survey was begun in 1933 as a "long range plan for assembling an archive of historic American architecture," under the sponsorship of the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. A wide variety of structures all over the United States was selected, with priority given to those buildings in danger of destruction. In its first year, the Historic American Buildings Survey recorded the Francis Scott Key mansion at 3518 M Street, in Georgetown, with eight sheets of measured drawings. By 1942 HABS had recorded 34 structures and a mausoleum, primarily with drawings and photographs. The Second World War curtailed this documentation, and it was not until 1957 that HABS was reactivated.

In 1950, when the Old Georgetown Act was passed (see appendix), the Commission of Fine Arts also became closely involved in Georgetown architecture. The Commission, established by Congress in 1910 as an advisory agency for governmental artistic and architectural matters, was now empowered to establish a review board for all "construction, alteration, reconstruction, or razing" in the Old Georgetown District. This act had been sponsored in 1949 by a group of Georgetown citizens who were deeply concerned about the demolition of several important old structures and the increased alteration of others in an area of unique architectural flavor. They wished, as the act states, "to promote the general welfare and...preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest."



Figure 1. Georgetown waterfront, foot of Wisconsin Ave. About 1862.



Figure 2. Georgetown Waterfront, foot of Wisconsin Ave., in 1968.

The act also stated that a survey was to be made of the old Georgetown area, for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts and the building permit office. This portion was not acted upon, however, and in January, 1966 the Commission of Fine Arts began its own study of the northwest section of Georgetown with the assistance of many enthusiastic local volunteers. Later in 1966 the Commission, in cooperation with the Historic American Buildings Survey, planned a HABS summer project on the commercial architecture of M Street and Wisconsin Avenue of Georgetown, one of the most rapidly changing sections of the city. Twenty-six structures were recorded by historical data, architectural descriptions, and photographs, and were published in 1967 as numbers 2 and 3 in "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." These Photo-Data Books enabled both the Commission and the building permit office to carry out the Old Georgetown Act more effectively, and were a welcome addition to the growing collection of the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress, which documents over 13,000 structures.

In 1967 a second HABS summer project was inaugurated jointly to record the waterfront area: fifteen structures were recorded in Photo-Data Books and nine on shorter HABS Inventory forms. This group becomes number 4 in the "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." Data from this summer's work formed a basis for the booklet Georgetown Historic Waterfront published by the Commission of Fine Arts and the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in 1968. And in 1968 a third joint summer project was begun, on the remaining northeast section of Georgetown.

Besides the concern that the Commission and HABS has for documenting disappearing or changing structures, the Commission has several other concerns that these studies help to clarify. In the administration of the Old Georgetown Act there are three aspects that need continuing investigation. These are first, the quality of non-Federal architecture, from the remainder of the 19th century, when the Capital was growing fastest. Although Georgetown is called the "Federal City," it is in fact far more a "Victorian City." The land south of M Street to the Potomac has over 300 buildings, of which only about 15, or less than 5% can be considered Federal in date.

A second concern is that of new buildings in this Historic District, a problem which has been discussed and pondered by the Georgetown board since 1950. A third difficulty is how old buildings can be reused in order to maintain the essential character of a unique area, and contribute to the present well-being of Georgetown. Examples of each of these problems from the waterfront area will illustrate this.

Following the Federal period there is a long and animated succession of later styles. Each generation evolved its own architectural forms, which changed thus from decade to decade, and often an older building



Figure 3. 1066-1068 31st Street N. W. August 1967.



Figure 4. 1066-1068 31st Street N. W. August 1968.

was remodeled in a more "contemporary" style. We find such an example at 1066-1068 31st Street, N.W. (figures 3-4). Here two frame Federal houses, which deeds show were standing by 1835, were modernized about 1860 or 1870 by the addition of a heavy cornice, and caps over the doors and windows. The Italianate Bracketed style gave a far more impressive and historically allusive facade to what were simply plain frame dwellings. In 1968, however, most of this subsequent trim was removed from one of the houses in an attempt to Federalize it. The result is neither Federal nor Victorian. Elsewhere in Georgetown there are great numbers of attractive later 19th century buildings, some of which have been turned into "Federal" structures (as at 1506 Wisconsin Avenue) with no historical justification. While Federal buildings are rarest and of course deserve special attention, it should not be forgotten that throughout the 19th century other viable styles were employed, to which these summer surveys hope to call more attention.

The problem of integrating new structures into the old district is equally difficult. One example is the motel at 1075 Thomas Jefferson Street (figure 5) complete in 1967. It is quite clear that despite its very beautiful brickwork, dozens of 6 over 9 wooden sash windows, and Federal string courses and cornice, it simply does not fit into the Georgetown of the Historic District. We may ask, then, what are some of the elements that give Georgetown its character, and which the act seeks to protect. One factor is the architectural homogeneity of scale and size. This is due to the height limit to which a person can walk comfortably, the normal lot size of 15 to 25 feet wide, similarity of materials, and the concept of a facade as a wall with pierced openings for windows rather than a solid expanse of glass. Another modern example in Northeast Georgetown (figure 6) completed in 1968 shows that this unity is not dependent on style alone. No 6 over 9 windows, wooden casements, or brick string courses are employed, but the house blends perfectly with its neighbors, and carries forth the 19th century tradition of each generation adapting its own style harmoniously. Thus the blending of the new with the old is not one of simple imitation of some previous style, but of building in sympathy with that style.

The third problem which is more pressing in the waterfront area, which is zoned commercial and light industrial, is the present-day use of old structures. Several small firms, as at 1058 Thomas Jefferson Street or 1025 33rd Street have rebuilt the interiors of old buildings to use as professional offices. But with larger businesses the problem is different. One obvious solution is to convert old warehouses, or to incorporate existing old structures into larger developments. This is the method used in plans for the area at 31st Street and the C. and O. Canal, where office buildings and shops will be built

Figure 5. (left)

Motel at 1075 Thomas Jefferson Street N. W.

Figure 6. (below)

Residence at 1348 27th Street N. W.



in a congenial style behind existing warehouses (figures 7 and 8.). These old structures, rebuilt inside, will thus help mask the newer structures and at the same time serve a useful purpose without materially changing the appearance of the area. This is the sort of sympathetic adaptation which actually enhances a neighborhood.

In order to help resolve these three common problems, considerable information on the variety of buildings in the Historic District is needed; these joint surveys help meet this need. They further show the rich variety of 19th century building styles and types that can exist happily together in one neighborhood: not simply brick or frame homes, but row houses, large mills and warehouses, a masonic lodge, an operable canal, a powerhouse, and a canoe club. This emphasizes as well that it is not just the private house that deserves historical attention, but industrial and commercial buildings, works of engineering, and even the urban arrangement. These all are now claiming much broader professional attention. The architectural variety in this old commercial area tells us much about the history of Georgetown, as well as the growth of the architectural styles in the past century.

Daniel D. Reiff
Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968.

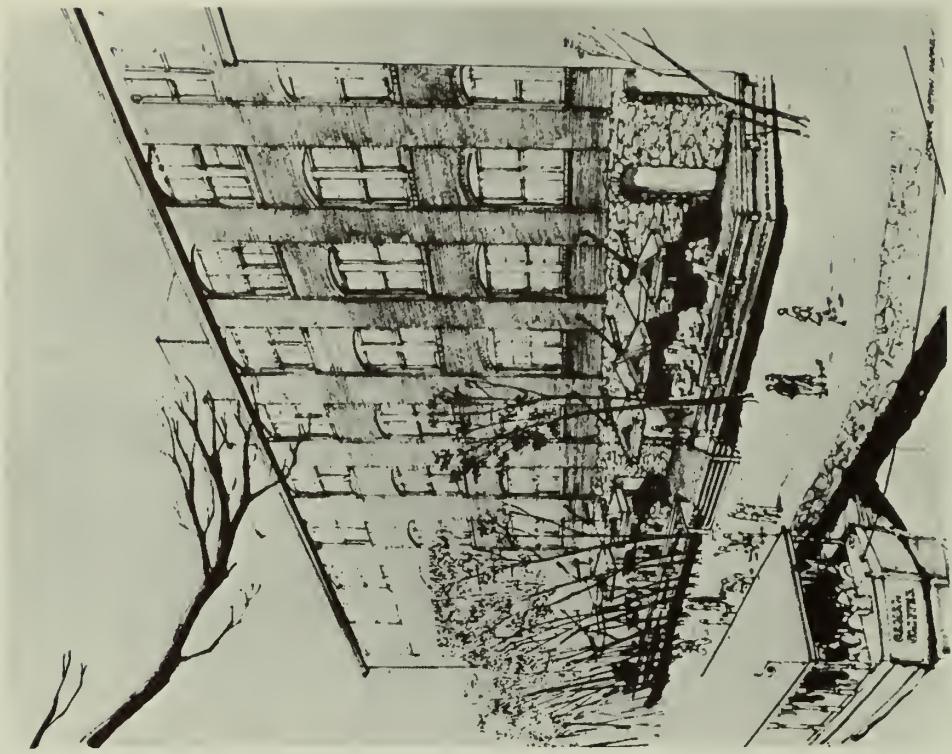


Figure 7. (above)
Warehouse on C. & O. Canal at 31st Street N. W.



Figure 8. (right)
Proposed treatment of the same warehouse.

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE

3134 South Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE

Location:

3134-3136 South Street, N.W., (Georgetown) Washington, D.C., south side of street opposite Grace Episcopal Church. (South Street possibly was created on the division of Robert Peter's land between his sons about 1806.) This data book deals only with 3134 South St., the eastern half of the two family house.

Present Owner: Richard N. Tetlie

Present Occupant: Richard N. Tetlie

Present Use: Private residence.

Statement of Significance: A well preserved detached frame house of early date (ca. 1800) now very rare in the Waterfront district. Owned and probably built by the Peter family.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1189 lot 827 (formerly 806) in the old Peter's Square (old Square 19 lot 52). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the house was built. N.B.: 3136 South St. is lot 826 (old lot 57).

1806 Will of Robert Peter Sr. dated May 10, 1802 (codicile in 1804 and 1805) recorded November 29, 1806 in Will Book 1, folio 140 (#280 and 293 O. S.)

1811 Will of Robert Peter (Jr.) dated June 23, 1809 letters testamentary February 13, 1811 in Will Book 1, folio 169.

"Item: I give and devise to my Brother David Peter In fee simple the house and the ground thereto attached being the East House of the two now under rent to Mr. David M. Erskine and which fell to me in a late division of my Father's real estate and was valued at \$6000. It is my wish that if William the son of the said David shall attain to the age of 21 yrs. that the said David give it to him, or if he may think it best to sell the said property and vest the proceeds thereof to other funds or lay it out in lands for the use of the said William to do so, but of this he is to exercise his own judgement. It being my more particular desire that the said David may either keep it or dispose of

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-158 (Page 2)

of it as he may think best." (This may be the house in question.) David and Thomas were executors of the Robert Peter, Jr. will. Other property was also conveyed to George Peter and Thomas Peter.

- 1812 Deed of Partition June 14, 1812 recorded October 17, 1812 in
Liber AD folio 319
Thomas Peter et ux Martha
David Peter et ux Sarah
George Peter et ux Anna
Margaret Dick
(sister of Robert Peter Jr.)
This deed is torn and much is missing; lot 52 is not found but lot 57 on Fishing lane goes to Thomas Peter.
(Made on the death of Robert Peter.)
- 1829 Deed in Trust September 16, 1829 recorded December 9, 1829
in Liber WB 28 folio 181
Thomas Peter
To
Richard Smith
Bank of U. S.
Among 20 lots in Georgetown and other property lot 52 ("fronting on S. Street in Peter's Sq.") Deed of Liber WB folio 139 of June 28, 1830 confirms the above and gives him further power to sell.
- 1831 Deed May 2, 1832 recorded November 3, 1831 in
Liber WB 41 folio 20
Richard Smith, trustee (Bank of U. S.)
To
Clement Smith
"Lot 52 in Peter's Square, fronting 37'8 1/4" on South St., and running back 120' to 12' alley." Sold under trust from Thomas Peter, of September 16, 1829.
- 1832 Deed May 1, 1832 recorded June 4, 1832 in
Liber WB 41 folio 165
Clement Smith
To
Peter Vonessen (also Von Essen)
- 1833 Deed May 16, 1833 recorded May 24, 1833 in
Liber WB 46 folio 119
Peter Vonessen
To
William Vanscuyver
West 1/2 of lot 52 in Peters Square in Georgetown,
said lot fronting 37 ft. 8 1/4 inches. Consideration
\$500.

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-158 (Page 3)

- 1866 Will dated January 30, 1866, probated September 1, 1866
Will Book 10 page 230.
Peter Vonessen
To
Francis Vonessen Essex et ux Mary
Conveys "my house on South Street, or what was known as
Brickyard Hill, between Congress and High Streets..."
- 1898 Deed June 27, 1898 recorded July 13, 1898 in
Liber 3216 folio 435
Hattie C. Rubenacker et vir George
To
Stephen E. Essex
Hattie Rubenacker and Francis B. Essex were heirs of
Francis Vonessen Essex. Conveys all their rights,
title and interest etc. in "Premises known as 22 South
Street, lot 52."
- 1898 Deed January 18, 1896 recorded December 28, 1898 in
Liber 2374 folio 81
District of Columbia
To
James E. Padgett (trustee)
(1892, 1893 and 1896 - tax sales)
- 1898 Deed of December 27, 1898 recorded December 28, 1898 in
Liber 2374 folio 83
James E. Padgett (trustee)
To
Stephen E. Essex
"The east 18.83' front of lot 52 by full depth."
- 1902 Deed November 17, 1902 recorded November 21, 1902 in
Liber 2689 folio 264
Francis B. Essex et ux Ida M.
To
Stephen E. Essex
East half of lot 52.
- 1921 Deed January 29, 1921 recorded February 4, 1921 in
Liber 4494 folio 210
Stephen E. Essex
To
Charles H. A. and Dora A. V. Montgomery (joint tenants)
- 1946 Deed February 18, 1946 recorded February 26, 1946 in
Liber 8224 folio 467
Charles H. A. Montgomery et ux Dora A. V.
To
Milo H. Brinkley
Mary Brinkley Reid, daughter (joint tenants)

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-158 (Page 4)

1950 Deed September 8, 1950 recorded September 13, 1950 in
Liber 9294 folio 540
Milo H. Brinkley, Mary Brinkley Reid,
Daughter, joint tenants

To
Russell M. Thornton et ux Bernice C.
Tenants by Entirety
East 1/2 of lot 52, among other property.

1951 Deed August 29, 1951 recorded September 14, 1951 in
Liber 9554 folio 566
Russell M. Thornton et ux Bernice C.
Tenants by Entirety
To
Rob Roy McGregor et ux Mary Osburn
Tenants by Entirety

1952 Deed March 28, 1952 recorded April 1, 1952 in
Liber 9681 folio 453
Rob Roy McGregor et ux Mary Osburn,
Tenants by Entirety
To
George J. Mishtowt et ux Jacoba R.
Tenants by Entirety
Stamps \$30.25

1957 Deed January 31, 1957 recorded February 15, 1957 in
Liber 10806 folio 617
George I. Mishtowt et ux Jacoba R.
To
Richard N. Tetlie

2. Date of erection: About 1800. Although the assessment records do not specify this house, from the wills of Robert Peter Sr. and Jr. it appears to have been in the family since built, since it lies within the original "Peter's Square."
3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: Few alterations have been made: the wide south windows on the second story are from a later date than the original construction; a modern kitchen is in a one story wing on the southeast corner.
6. Important old views: The house appears in the civil war photograph taken from Theodore Roosevelt Island, about 1861-62 by George N. Barnard (LC-USZ62-4571). Examination of the view from the same site today confirms this.

B. Historical events connected with the structure:

1. Biographical notes on the Peter family:

No account of Georgetown can omit reference to the Peter family, among the earliest families to settle in the area, and who were--and still are--continually active in the life of the town. Two of the most illustrious members were Robert Peter (Sr.) and Thomas Peter, one of his sons.

Robert Peter, born in Scotland about 1726, at Crossbasket, near Glasgow, came to Georgetown to set up business as a tobacco merchant. In 1752 he was "the agent of the famous firm of John Glassford and Co. of North Britain, which monopolized in large part the Potomac river Tobacco Trade." (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 33-34, p. 139). This firm had a good market in England and Scotland. "A careful, thrifty Scot, he prospered and soon acquired considerable property in George-Town and also extensive land holdings elsewhere in the neighborhood. He was very much to the fore in public matters and in 1757, became one of the George-Town Commissioners." (Harold Donaldson Eberlein, and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard, Historic Houses of George-Town & Washington City, Richmond, The Dietz Press, 1958, p. 324.) Other sources say that he was commissioner from 1759 to 1789. He became the first mayor of Georgetown on January 5, 1790. "At the age of forty [i.e. about 1766], he married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of George Scott, High Sheriff of Prince George's County." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 342.) Robert Peter, together with Charles Beatty and John Threlkeld made the "Peter, Beatty, and Threlkeld Addition" to the west of Georgetown in 1784.

Robert Peter owned much land around Rock Creek and throughout Georgetown, and was one of the "original proprietors" of land that was taken for the Federal City. He was one of the active participants in encouraging the land opposite Georgetown be chosen as the site of the Capital. He was one of the signers of an influential letter sent to George Washington on October 13, 1790. The leading merchants of Georgetown suggested that the site of the proposed Federal City be on the land opposite Georgetown across Rock Creek, for Georgetown was already an established port, with people and money, and the landscape on the proposed site was varied, with both flat and hilly terrain, and being so close to Georgetown could not help but sell well.

"We the subscribers, do hereby agree...to sell and make over by sufficient Deeds, in any manner which shall be directed by General Washington, or any person acting under him, and on such terms as he shall determine to be reasonable and just;

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
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and of the Lands which we possess in the vicinity of George Town, for the uses of the Federal City, provided the same shall be erected in the said vicinity."

It was signed by the following: Robert Peter "for one hundred acres should so much of mine be that necessary"; Tho. Beall of Geo.; Benj Stoddert; Uriah Forrest; Will Deakins, Junr; John Threlkeld "any land on the north side of my meadow"; J M Lingan; George Beall; and Anthony Holmead. ("Origin of the Federal City," by Allen C. Clark, CHS, v. 35-36, p. 26).

A letter from George Washington (in Philadelphia) to Robert Peter on July 24th, 1791 shows his active spirit of commercial progress:

"Sir, I have received your favor of the 20th. Inst. proposing the building of warves at the new City, between Rock Creek and Hamburgh; the proposition certainly is worthy of consideration, and as the transaction of what may concern the public at that place in future is now turned over to the Commissioners, I enclose your letter to them, to do thereon, what they shall think best. To them therefore I take the liberty of referring you for an answer." (CHS, v. 17, pp. 28-29.)

Much of this land along Rock Creek belonged to Robert Peter, and included land bounded by the Potomac River, New Hampshire Avenue, H and K Streets. In the colored engraving by T. Cartwright, London, after the drawing by George Beck of Philadelphia entitled "George Town and Federal City, or City of Washington," the buildings at the mouth of Rock Creek, facing the Georgetown shore, are said to be his house and tobacco shed. (Print published by Atkins & Nightengale, London and Philadelphia, 1801)

About 1795 Robert Peter built a row of 6 houses on K Street, and gave the house now No. 2618 K Street to his eldest son Thomas upon his marriage.

Georgetown assessments records of 1800 to 1807 give a good picture of Robert Peter's holdings about 1800 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7).

Square bound by Water and Bridge Street and	
Fishing lain with improvements	25,000
1 lot with improvements	800
3 lots in Beatty and Hawkins addition	400
14 negroes	1,200
3 horses	160
5 cows	60
furniture	300
	\$28,420

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
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A second assessment during this same period of 1800-1807 shows that his property holdings were extensive, and that he apparently leased or rented many of the buildings he owned.

1 lot on Water Street	800
1 lot improved on Jefferson St.	1,000
3 lots on Jefferson St.	1,000
1 improved lot on Beall St. [O St.]	600
1 improved lot on Water St.--stable	3,260
1 improved lot on Water St.--tavern	2,864
1/2 lot on Water St. [K St.]	528
1 lot improved on Water St. your dwelling	5,088
1 lot improved on Water St. Cromwells	1,500
1 lot on Bridge (M) St.	1,340
1 improved lot on Bridge St. Daniels	1,940
1 improved lot on Bridge St. Longs	2,260
1 lot improved on Fishing Lane, Allens	1,119
1 lot on Fishing Lane	445
1 lot on Wapping improved--stone house	4,380

In addition to this, 'various negroes' and other property brought it to a grand total of \$29,809.

Robert Peter died on November 15, 1806, "aged 80 years" (CHS v. 21, p. 146.)

Thomas Peter, eldest son of Robert Peter, was born in 1768. In 1793 he was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Columbia that was chartered by the Maryland legislature to handle the financial affairs of the Federal City Commissioners, and also of those people buying lots in the new capital.

In 1795 Thomas Peter received the house at 2618 K Street N.W. from his father upon his marriage to Martha Parke Custis. "There the young couple went to housekeeping, and there it was that General Washington often spent the night when he came up from Mount Vernon. In fact, the last time he spent the night in Washington City before his death, he stayed with the Peters." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 343.) In 1799 his wife, one of the grand-daughters of Martha Washington inherited a considerable legacy upon the death of George Washington. With the aid of this, in 1805 the Thomas Peters bought "Tudor Place" at 31st and Q Streets in Georgetown, a fine estate begun in 1794 by the wealthy shipping merchant Francis Lowndes. The completion of the estate was entrusted to Dr. Thornton, their friend, who was the first architect of the Capitol.

It was during this period that he was one of the Stewards of the Washington Jockey Club, and he is listed as such in an

advertisement in the National Intelligencer of Sept. 17th, 1808 which gave "notice of the races to be held on October 28th and the two following days." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 55)

In 1815 Tudor Place was completed, and was one of the finest estates of the period. A letter of George Ticknor of February 1815 gives a glimpse of life with the Peters:

"This evening, Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Perkins, and myself passed delightfully at Mr. Thomas Peters, who married Miss [Martha] Custis.... They are both of the Boston stamp in politics; and while Mr. Peter, as an extraordinary treat for an extraordinary occasion, regaled the 'delegates' with a bottle of wine from General Washington's cellar, Mrs. Peter gave me an account of her grandfather's mode of life and intercourse with his family....

"Mrs. Peter also gave us, with a good deal of vivacity, the best account I ever heard of the proceedings of the British at the capture of Washington; for, as she said, she was too much of a Tory to run, and therefore was an eye-witness of what happened." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 126)

During the burning of the Capitol, Mrs. Peter and Mrs. Thornton, at whose house (according to Mrs. Thornton's diary) Mr. Thomas Peter often dined when in Washington, watched the conflagration from the windows of Tudor Place.

"Thomas Peter was no less staunch a Federalist than his wife. From time to time his name appears along with others of those, of the same political convictions, who sponsored one or another public undertaking or social duty. He was keenly interested in the Washington Jockey Club, and, under the presidency of Colonel John Tayloe, he acted as one of the stewards at the races on the Meridian Hill Track." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 131)

2. Biographical notes on Richard and Clement Smith:

Richard Smith held 3134 South St. in trust from 1830 to 1832, at which time he deeded it to his brother Clement Smith, who held it for only a few months. We can assume that this was all part of the process of transaction, for both Smiths were bankers. Richard Smith was a cashier (1848) of the Bank of the Metropolis. Clement Smith was the president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown for some period of time, until 1844. This bank had greatly assisted the U.S. government during the war of 1812 by a loan of several hundred thousand dollars, before it was incorporated. Clement Smith is recorded as a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Georgetown and important in founding

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-158 (Page 9)

the building in 1817. In the first part of the 19th century (no more specific date is given) Richard Jackson in his Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878 (Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878) notes that the military company of Independent Grays, Infantry, was commanded for a time by Clement Smith (p. 87.)

3. The 1834 directory listing for Peter Vonessen reads: "grocer and tavern keeper, near canal Bridge and Congress Streets, east side."
4. Washington directories provide the following information on tenants of 3134-3136 South Street:

1915	3134 vacant
	3136 William E. Barnes
1917-21	David Curtis
	William E. Barnes
1925	3134 not listed
	3136 vacant
1927	3134 David H. Curtis
	3136 William E. Barnes
1929-31	David H. Curtis
	Andrew Thomas
1933	3134 no entry
	3136 Mrs. Anna Harris
1935	Albert Thomas
	Anna Harris
1937	Edgar H. Butler
	Anna Harris
1939	Albert Thomas
	Anna Harris
1941	Anna Mickey
	William Mills
1943	Harry West
	William Mills
1948	Harry F. West
	Mrs. Anna M. Harris
1954-56	George I. Mishtowt (owner)
	John J. Dwyer (owner)
1960	Fraser L. Hunter
	James F. Durston (owner)
1962	James T. Hall
	James F. Durston
1965-67	Richard N. Tetlie
	James F. Durston (owner)

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A fine example of the early settlers' adaptation of elements of the Georgian style for interior decoration. Considered one of the oldest buildings in the Georgetown Waterfront area, it has been altered very little and has been well maintained. The interior is small and intimate in scale.
2. Condition of fabric: Well maintained. Interior in excellent condition with the exterior suffering from warping caused by the expansion and contraction of the siding.

B. Detailed Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The entire house is rectangular, with 3134 South St. forming the eastern half, under the east slope of the gable roof. Overall dimensions of this half are 14' 6" by 33' 7" not counting the small kitchen addition at the southeast corner. Two stories with a sunken basement exposed at the rear; two bays on the gable ends, three bays on the east-west sides.
2. Foundations: Rubble
3. Wall construction: The house is wood frame with beveled and dished clapboarding painted white. The west wall of 3134 is the party wall.
4. Framing: Wood framing. Joists measuring 2 1/2" x 9 1/4" are exposed in the basement.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: A brick retaining wall encloses the small front yard. It is in common bond red brick with headers every 6 courses.
6. Chimneys: Two large rectangular brick chimneys shared by the two halves of the house are located about 8 feet from each gable end. They are of different sizes and are slightly truncated at the tops; this consists of three courses stepped back from the face of the chimney, and the slope coated with concrete.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front entrance, no longer used, is located on the north side near the east corner. It is

wood framed, with a three light rectangular transom. The door is of wood and contains twelve panes. Flanking it are double panel fixed louver shutters of wood, painted dark green. A four panel wooden door on the east side is now used as the main entrance above which is a 3 light transom. French doors, 15 panes each leaf, and two others (modern) enter the basement.

- b. Windows and shutters: Six over six wooden double hung windows with white wooden framing flanked by dark green double panel fixed louver shutters are evident on the north and east sides. In the rear (south) two different types of casement windows are flanked by similar shutters. Between the two casement windows at the second floor, there is a fixed mullioned panel containing twenty-four lights. There is a square louvered opening for ventilation near the apex on the north wall.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with a north-south ridge covered in metal painted red. The east slope covers 313 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The north gable has a parapet base and a narrow wooden coping which runs along the edge. The eave on the east has a projecting rounded metal gutter.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: A small square wooden louvered tower ventilates the attic. It is located in the center of the slope toward the north gable and is covered with a north-south gable roof. A cast iron vent pipe runs up the partition wall in the rear and is capped with a louvered metal cover.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans: The first floor has a front living room with added toilet in a northeast corner closet; the rear living room into which the side door comes also contains the stairs. The second floor has a central stair hall, with bedrooms at each end of the house. The basement contains one room, the size of the main living room above it, and the entrance to the small kitchen wing attached.
2. Stairways: Located between the chimneys is a dog-leg stair leading to the second floor and a straight one descending to the basement. They are wooden and 2' 8" wide.

The risers are 8" high, and the treads 10" wide. Thirteen steps ascend to the second floor, nine descend to the basement. The simple wooden balustrades have square newels (no caps), oval hand rails, and rectangular balusters.

3. Flooring: Wide wooden flooring of 6 and 8 inches is used throughout the top floors. The basement has a tile floor.
4. Walls and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are plastered throughout except for some paneling, and the ceiling in the basement, which has the original exposed wood: 2 1/2" x 9 1/4" joists and 6" and 8" flooring. Twelve and thirteen inch wide wood paneling appears in the basement. Walls are rough plastered here.
5. Doorways and doors: Three and five panel wooden doors painted white.
6. Decorative features and trim: The walls have been painted white thereby making the fine natural woodwork stand out. The wooden mantels are finely handled and simple. Only the one in the south living room has fluted pilasters. The others are smooth. The area inclosed by the wooden mantels is common bond red brick with flat arches. A molded projecting mantel ledge crowns all fireplaces with a wooden molded cyma recta strip occurring just above the interior opening. Simple rectangular wooden base moldings are the only other trim.
7. Notable hardware: Early H, and H and L hinges plus strap hinges are seen throughout. Old door latches are still in use.
8. Lighting: Modern.
9. Heating: Fireplaces were the original means of heating, with five located on the party wall. Now gas heated hot water in radiators is used.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Brickyard Hill House, located on the south side of South Street, faces north toward Grace Episcopal Church. On the east side is a garbage disposal plant, on the south auto repair shops, and on the west an office building. The noise and odors of the waterfront area are barely noticeable.
2. Enclosures: The rear patio is enclosed in a vertical wood and brick fence. On the north side of the house is a modern brick retaining wall with a wrought iron fence attached to

BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-158 (Page 13)

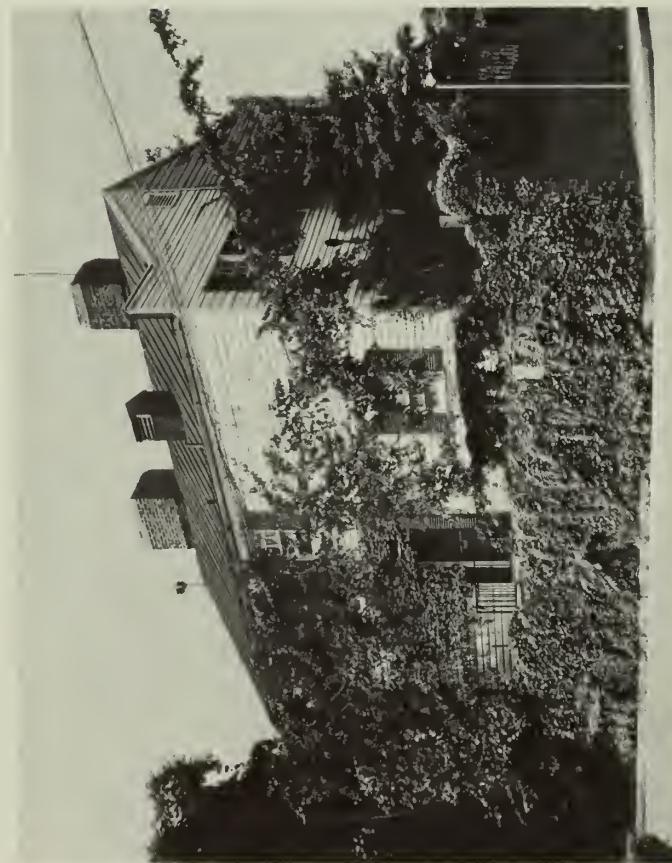
the top.

3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: On the east side of the house is a concrete walk.
5. Landscaping: Behind the retaining wall on the north side are vines, bushes, and an elm tree. In the rear is a patio of flat basket-weave brick, with rose bushes, vines, and a small fountain.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



fireplace, first floor, south room



Brickyard Hill House
3134 South Street

photos: George Eisenman, 1967

JOSEPH CARLETON HOUSE

1052-1054 Potomac Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH CARLETON HOUSE

Location: 1052-1054 Potomac St., N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. (Middle of the west side of west branch of Potomac St. which divides here around the Georgetown Market. Formerly called "Market Space" or "Market Street".)

Present Owner: Helmut Schade.

Present Occupant: Same.

Present Use 1050 (ground floor) used as furniture repair shop.
1052 (second and third floors) residence.

Statement of Significance: A very early 19th century building, in the heart of the old commercial area of Georgetown, that probably always was used for business (ground floor) as well as residence (above). Little altered.

PART 1. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the house was built. The site is in Square 1186, lot 820, (old Square 16, lot 41, sublot 3) in the original area of Georgetown. The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1794 Deed March 12, 1794 recorded March 22, 1794 in
Liber A folio 497
Thomas Swearingan et ux Mary
To
Joseph Carleton
"Also lot 3, beginning at the end of 120 feet on the first line of lot 41,...and running thence east parallel to Fall [M] St. 76'8"...intercepting the line of Cedar Alley [Potomac St.] 120' southerly from Fall St., then by and with said line of Cedar Alley south parallel to first line of lot 41...42 ft., then west parallel to Fall 76'8" etc." This includes all but a 7' strip on the north side of lot 820. Carleton owned much of the land in this Square.

1795 Deed May 4, 1795 recorded June 5, 1795 in
Liber B folio 219
William King et ux Elizabeth

To
Joseph Carleton

Conveys lot 4, of lot 41 (Georgetown) beginning at end of 107' from first line of 41, then south 13' etc. This makes 120', and Liber AH folio 359 (1814) says our lot extends to this piece, on its north side. Thus lot 820 is now formed.

1812 Will of Joseph Carleton, dated April 18, 1812 recorded in Will Book 1, folio 207. Probated May 18, 1812.

1814 Deed December 24, 1814 recorded December 24, 1814 in Liber AH folio 359
John Laird, executor.

To
Abraham Wingerd

The lot conveyed is 30' x 76'8" and begins 113 feet south of M Street, where the present house starts. A John Hollingshead bought the lot "with the improvements & appurtenances thereto" for \$1000 at public sale, and assigned it to Abraham Wingerd.

1820 Will of Abraham Wingerd, January 3, 1820, Will Book 3, folio 58. Leaves his estate to his wife and their children.

1849 Deed in Trust September 15, 1849 recorded September 22, 1849 in Liber JAS 6 folio 377
George W. Varnell et ux Mary Ann

To
John Marbury

"House and lot on west side of Market Space in Georgetown....beginning....at the end of 113 feet from the corner of Bridge Street and said space and running with the line of Market Space 31 feet to the northeast corner of a brick house now owned and occupied by Robert McPherson, then west and parallel with Bridge St. 76'6" to division line of lot #40 and #41 in the original plan of Georgetown, then with the said division line north 31 feet +," etc.

1851 Release April 30, 1851 recorded May 2, 1851 in Liber JAS 24, folio 31
John Marbury
To
George W. Varnell

2. Date of erection: about 1800. Joseph Carleton had obtained all the land of lot 820 by 1795 and the Georgetown Assessment records of 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7) give the following information:

Joseph Carleton	
1 house and lot	1200
furniture	80
(second assessment of period)	
1 lot improved on Market Street	1200
Thus the house seems to have been built about 1800.	

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: No major alterations seem to have been made.
6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events connected with the structure:

1. Joseph Carleton was postmaster of Georgetown from February 1, 1799 until February 1, 1803.
2. John Marbury: see HABS No. DC-154.
3. Washington Directories provide the following tenant information:

1915	1052, Eustace F. Marshall, John Anderson
	1054, vacant
1917	1052, John W. Shreve
	1054, George W. Stark
1919	vacant
1921	1052, Oscar W. Hayes
	1054, John H. Snyder, express agent
1923	1052, Charles S. Angel
	1054, John H. Snyder, express agent
1925	1052, Charles S. Angel
	1054, vacant
1927	1052, Charles S. Angel, Charles H. Caton
	1054, vacant
1929	1052, Benjamin Chamberlain
	1054, vacant
1931	same
1933	same
1935	1052, George Rorls
	1054, vacant
1937	1052, Curtis Lucas
	1054, vacant
1939	1052, Curtis Lucas
	1054, Bernice Mason
1941	1052, Curtis Lucas
	1054, vacant

1943-48	1052, Curtis Lucas
	1054, Harmon Thomas
1954-56	1052, Ross Wheat, furniture repair
	1054, same (owner)
1960-67	1052, James T. Williams, furniture repair
	Helmut Schade, furniture refinisher
	1054, Helmut Schade

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Georgetown Assessments, 1800-07, National Archives (Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7).
2. Secondary and published sources: Washington city directories.
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: Further search of title.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Carleton House is a typical early 19th century building, representative of the combination shop and residence of that era. The interior is very simple and plain.
2. Condition of fabric: The building is in fair condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular structure, 31'7" by 29'0", with an outdoor toilet attached to the north corner of the west side. Four bay facade; 2 1/2 stories, with basement half exposed at rear slope.
2. Foundation: Rubble.
3. Wall construction: Red brick in Flemish bond on the east elevation is now painted gray. On the west it is in common bond with headers every six courses. The north-south ends are parapet gable walls: the south one is flashed, the north one is not. Part of the north wall and all the south is stuccoed. The north wall is cracking and separating from the shop.

4. Framing: Brick load bearing walls.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A small wooden platform supported by a brick podium (which incloses the outdoor toilet) is the porch for the door on the north corner of the west side. An areaway with a concrete floor and brick retaining wall runs the length of the west elevation. Rubble basement walls are evident.
6. Chimneys: Inside the apex of each gable, there is a common bond red brick chimney with terra cotta flues. The south one is a bit higher with two corbeled courses at the top.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The east elevation has two, six panel wooden doors in wooden frames with single light transoms under flat brick arches. The various west elevation doors have wooden lintels. At the basement level are two doors: a nine light over one panel wooden door (south) and a second wooden door (north) the top of which contains a fan and air conditioner. On the first floor also are two doors: each is six panel, wood, but the southern one has an exhaust fan above it.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Six over six double hung wooden sash windows occur on the top two and a half stories. On the east side second floor the windows are under flat brick arches with stone sills and flanked by green double panel fixed louver wooden shutters. The lower windows have no shutters. The west side has three types: windows under flat brick arches with wooden sills; windows under steel lintels with brick sills; and a group of three six light windows on the basement level with one fixed window flanked by two casement windows. No shutters. The 6/6 dormer windows are flanked by center hinged, two over two panel wooden moveable louver shutters painted green.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: North-south gable roof with metal covering painted gray.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Contained between the gable walls, the east cornice consists of three corbeled courses, the center one dogtoothed, formed by bricks set at a 45 degree angle to the face of the wall. Protruding above this cornice is a curved metal gutter. The western cornice is formed by three corbeled courses with a deteriorating gutter hanging down from the south end. The gable walls (north and south)

extend above the roof. The south gable is flashed, but the north one is not and is in poor condition.

- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Roof has two simple dormers on the east slope, and two on the west with center-hinged 4 panel louvered shutters.

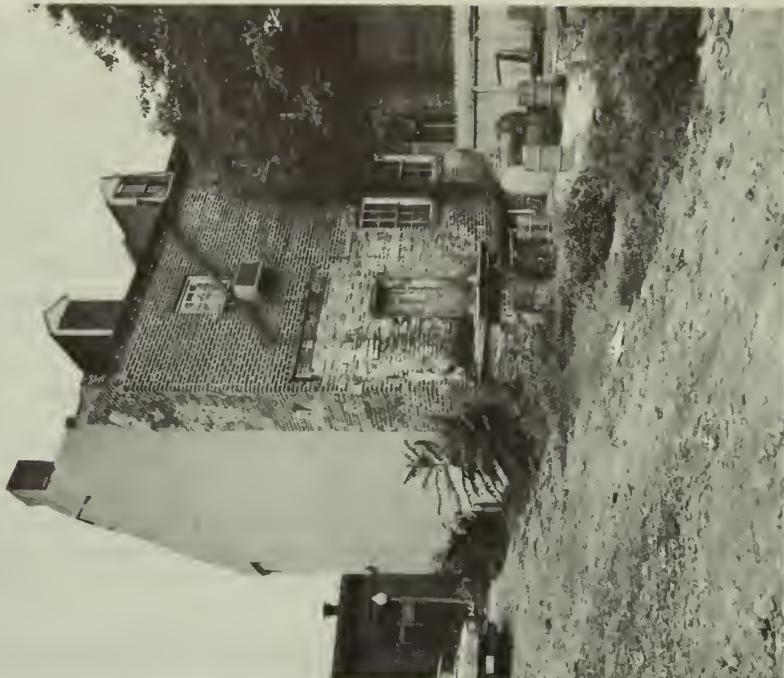
C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans:
 - a. First floor: Two rectangular rooms, running north-south.
 - b. Second floor: Stair hall along the north end; living room along the east side, and a similar room along the west side now divided into bath, toilet and kitchen.
 - c. Third floor: Stair hall along the north end; remainder of the floor is open, except for a small toilet built into the northeast corner of the room.
 - d. Basement: Two rectangular rooms running north-south, as on the first floor.
- 2. Stairways: Ten inch wooden treads above 7 1/2 inch risers form the stairway, which rises along the interior of the north wall. An oval shaped wooden handrail is supported by small square balusters and well carved round newels.
- 3. Flooring: Wooden planks of six and eight inches wide are the flooring on the second floor with newer narrower flooring on the first. The basement has a concrete floor.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings have plaster and plasterboard finishes throughout. Some wood paneling appears on the second floor.
- 5. Doorways and doors: Well handled architraves enclose the six panel wooden doors, and the windows.
- 6. Decorative features and trim: Well carved base and chair moldings appear on the top two floors.
- 7. Notable hardware: None.
- 8. Lighting: Incandescent lamps and fluorescent ceiling lights.
- 9. Heating: Gas heaters with blowers, fireplaces with simple wooden mantels, and an oil burning cast iron stove.

D. Site:

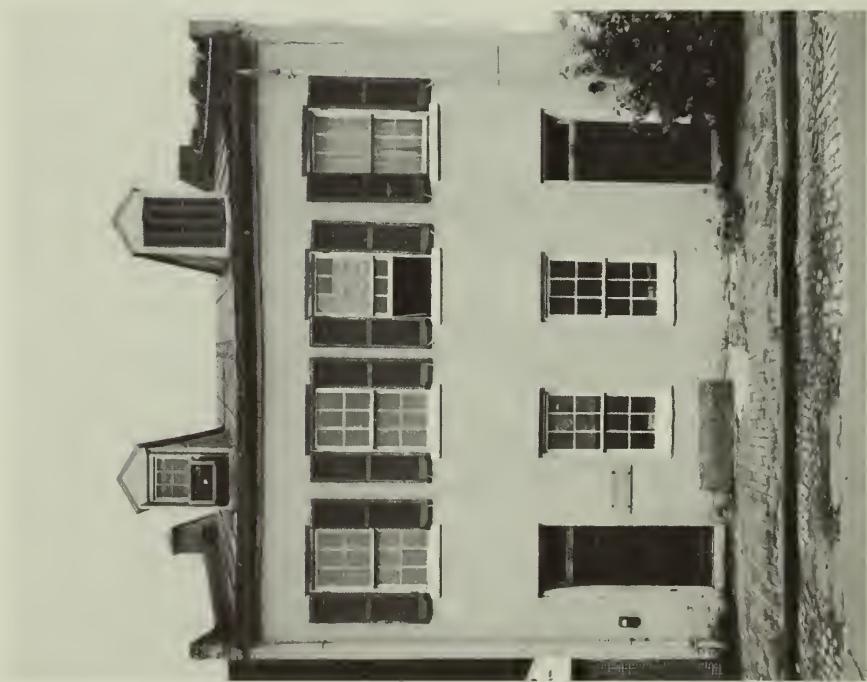
1. General setting and orientation: The house faces east, and stands just west of the old Georgetown Market. Located on Potomac Street between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and M Street, it was formerly in the center of the commercial activities.
2. Enclosures: A white wooden broken pediment crowns a metal grid gate which closes the alley on the south side.
3. Outbuildings: None
4. Walks: The alley on the south side has concrete pavement. On the east the shop is bordered by a flat common bond red brick walk.
5. Landscaping: To the north is a vacant lot, and there is a storage yard to the west with a flat red brick basket weave pavement.

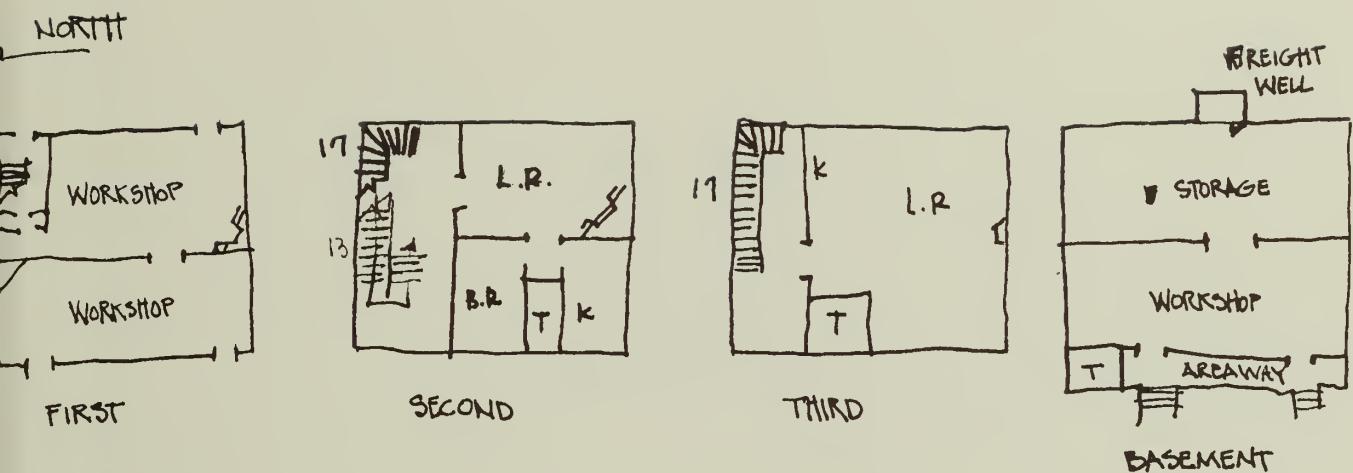
Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Joseph Carleton House
1052-1054 Potomac Street

photos: George Eissenman, 1967





Joseph Carleton House
1052-1054 Potomac Street

sketch plans

McCLEERY HOUSE

1068 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

MCCLEERY HOUSE

Location: 1068 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
West side of the street, lot beginning 195 feet south
of M Street; 22.5 ft. wide.

Present Owner: Donald H. Shannon

Present Occupant: Mr. & Mrs. James F. McGuirl

Present Use: Private residence

Statement of Significance A Georgetown residence of about 1800 with many fine interior details, reputedly designed by James Hoban.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this house is built. The site is Square 1197, lot 846 (old square 27, old lot 23, south part), original area of Georgetown. The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1801 Deed May 18, 1801 recorded May 19, 1801 in
Liber G folio 88

Thomas Beall et ux Ann
Elijah Beall et ux Nancy
To
Henry McCleery

"All that part of lot 23 on Washington St. in Beall's addition and the alley of 2 feet, the said part containing 24' in width fronting Washington St., and for depth extending 120' next to the adjoining lot 22 in same addition. Also on alley on south side and adjacent to the said house, of 2' in breadth and 34' in depth." Thomas Beall contracted to sell to Elijah Beall and Jonathan Jackson two lots in Beall's first addition, Nos. 23 and 24. They built on lot 23 a 2 story brick house and appropriated to the same 24' of the width and 124' of the length of the lot together with 2 feet in front and 24 feet in length of the same lot and adjoining the south side of the house for an alley which they agreed to build between them jointly, and agreed to divide the residue of said lots between them. Jackson since died.

MCCLEERY HOUSE
HABS No. DC-162 (Page 2)

- 1805 Deed October 11, 1805, recorded October 15, 1805 in
Liber N folio 299
Thomas Beall
Agnes Jackson
William Jackson
Trustees for the sale of real estate of Jonathan
Jackson, deceased
To
William Morgan
Conveys parts of 23 and 24 beginning at southeast
corner of that part of lot 23 heretofore conveyed
(above) and running with Washington (30th)St.
fronting thereon for 47', thence westerly parallel
with line dividing lots 23 and 24 120' to end of
said lots, thence northerly to southwest corner
of lot 23 conveyed above, and thence east with
the south line of said property.
- 1816 Deed June 25, 1816 recorded June 25, 1816 in
Liber AL folio 536
William Morgan
To
John Bowie
Same as above, 47' on Washington (30th) St.
- 1816 Lease for 5 years June 25, 1816 recorded June 25,
1816 in
Liber AL folio 533
John Bowie
To
William Morgan
Right to purchase for \$4000 within said period.
- 1833 Assignment of Debt and mortgage of September 11
recorded October 24, 1833 in
Liber WB 46 folio 455
Thomas I. Bowie
To
Allen Bowie Davis
T. I. Bowie purchased this property at a trustee
sale (made by virtue of a decree of circuit court
of D.C.) December 21, 1830. John Marbury appointed
to sell the lot by court order. (Thomas Bowie
was administrator of John Bowie.)
- 1833 Deed May 22, 1833 recorded October 24, 1833 in
Liber WB 46 folio 459
John Marbury
Thomas I. Bowie
To
Allen Bowie Davis

MCCLEERY HOUSE
HABS No. DC-162 (Page 3)

Conveys the two story brick house on west side of Washington Street, with piece of ground appurtenant, late property of William Morgan beginning at southeast corner of McCleery lot (above) running with Washington Street south to the south corner of the said house, westerly with south gable of said house and parallel with dividing line between lot 23 and 24, 120', then north to southwest corner of lot 23 parcel of McCleery, then with south side of said property to beginning. (Does not say how long the 30th Street side is.)

- 1847 Deed January 20, 1847 recorded February 1, 1847 in Liber WB 132 folio 10
Allen B. Davis et ux Hester A.
To
Timothy P. Anderson
The two story brick house on west side of Washington St. with land on which it stands, late property of William Morgan. (Description same as above.) Consideration \$4000.
- 1863 Deed December 12, 1862 recorded June 3, 1863 in Liber NCT 6 folio 129
Timothy P. Anderson et ux Emily R.
To
William Hance
The lot (above) south of the McCleery lot; also, the lot from that south gable wall, 69' on Washington and 120 deep, "to the south gable wall of another house which formerly stood on the southern extremity of said lot." Consideration \$1850.
- 1872 Deed February 13, 1872 recorded February 15, 1872 in Liber 670 folio 402
William Hance et ux Isabella
To
Michael C. McGowan
Riley A. Shean
That part of land "supposed to front 69' on Washington St. more or less and lying immediately south of an adjoining the two story brick house now owned by the said Hance, and extending to the south gable wall of another house which formerly stood on the southern extremity of said lot" (i.e. 24).

MCCLEERY HOUSE
HABS No. DC-162 (Page 4)

- 1875 Deed January 11, 1875 recorded January 20, 1875 in
Liber 773 folio 172
William Hance et ux Isabella
To
Richard A. King
"Part of lot 23, beginning at west line of
Washington St. 26' south of southeast corner of
lot 22; southerly 25' westerly parallel to Bridge
St. 125', northerly parallel to Washington 27',
easterly 2', easterly 34' to beginning." Consideration
\$1100.
- 1882 Deed February 25, 1882 recorded March 1, 1882 in
Liber 997 folio 333
Richard A. King et ux Mary A.
To
Frank Thompson
Same lot as above; consideration \$900.
- 1899 Deed January 31, 1899 recorded February 3, 1899 in
Liber 2390 folio 81
Frank Thompson et ux Elizabeth M. F.
To
Rose W. Cash
Same as above. "Also, all that piece of land
in Georgetown known as the southern part of lot
23 in Beall's 1st addition, lying next to and
adjoining lot 22, and fronting 25 feet more or
less on west side of Washington Street, and running
back at the width west 120'." Now all the street
face of lot 23 is united in one owner for 50'.
Deed Liber 2716 folio 52 (February 13, 1903)
rerecords this.
- 1907 Deed December 27, 1906 recorded January 29, 1907 in
Liber 3042 folio 297
Rosa W. Cash, widow
To
Herbert A. Davis
Same land as above.
- 1925 Herbert A. Davis, died February 21, 1925 intestate
and unmarried.
Administration #32, 916
(Shows he owned 1068 and 1070 30th St.)
Subdivision Liber S.O. 80 folio 9
"I hereby subdivide original lot 24, and the
southern 10 feet, front, by full depth of original
lot 23, sq. 1197, into lots 63-67 as shown above."
Henry B. Pease
22 September 1925

MCCLEERY HOUSE
HABS No. DC-162 (Page 5)

- 1926 Deed July 19, 1926 recorded July 27, 1926 in
Liber 5831 folio 69
Walter G. Moyle
John H. Nelson
To
M. Frank Ruppert
The lot 23 (and 61): 51' on 30th St., west 125
ft, north 27 feet, east 5 feet, north 24 feet,
east 120 feet sale under decree S.C.D.C., passed
March 31 1926 Equity Cause #43, 946, Gaines et
al vs. Davis et al, \$5,000. Sale ratified May 13,
1926.
- 1952 Deed March 10, 1952 recorded March 14, 1952 in
Liber 9669, folio 592
Olga Ruppert May
Milton Frank Ruppert
Raymond R. Ruppert
Trustees under will of M. Frank Ruppert
To
Eleanore A. Basso
Lot 23, (plus other property); specifies "premises
1068, 1070, 1072 and 1074 30th St., N.W."
2. Date of erection: Apparently before 1800. Henry McCleery obtained the property in 1801 (Liber G, folio 88). This deed mentions a "two story brick house" of 24 ft on 30th St., but this included a 2 foot alley. Whether this is the house in question or not needs further investigation. Recorded measurements for this property are not always in agreement. The assessment records for 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 7) (second assessment) list under 'Henry McClary', 'l improved lot on Washington St. [30th] \$2000.'
3. Architect: A letter of November 14, 1964 to Mr. Donald Shannon, present owner of the house, from Margaret Ide, a former tenant, reads in part: "We had a visit today from one James Hoban, a great great grandson of the architect of the White House.... He feels the fine Adam mantels and arch detail are like Hoban's work.... [He] has also worked on the White House book, sponsored by Jacqueline Kennedy, as he had much material which filled in gaps caused by various fires here in D.C.... The National Trust is going to verify the architectural authorship." This attribution is doubted by Mr. Shannon, however.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: When the road was raised about 1831 to make a level crossing of the canal, the first floor

was below street level, and a rearrangement of the interior may have been made at that time. The building was restored by Mr. Shannon after he bought it in 1952. The basement floor was turned into a kitchen and the two rooms on that floor combined into one; on the third floor a rear dormer was added, and partitions introduced to make bedrooms. Otherwise the house was kept as original as possible.

6. Important old views: Mr. Shannon possesses several photographs of the building before and after restoration. These were not available, as Mr. Shannon is now living in Tokyo, and the photographs are stored in Paris (1967). Some were published in the Evening Star in 1953.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Jonathan Jackson:

The Georgetown assessment records of 1800-1807 (National Archives, group 351, Microcopy 605, roll 7) have the following entry:

Jonathan Jackson Heirs

1 lot on the Causeway [eastern end, K St.]	400
1 lot on Washington [30th] St.	380

2. The Bowie family:

The Bowies were well known in Georgetown, and it is not surprising that their name appears in land records. The property at 1068 30th Street was acquired by John Bowie in 1816. In 1833 the property was transferred to his cousin Allen Bowie Davis by Thomas Bowie (brother of John) after John Bowie's death. Allen Bowie Davis held the "two story brick house" from 1833 to 1847.

Washington Bowie (brother of John and Thomas Bowie) was born August 12, 1776, and early prospered in trade. "While still a mere boy, Washington Bowie entered the shipping house of William Deakins in George-Town. There he gained the practical business training that fitted him to join in establishing the firm of Bowie and Kurtz, in 1799, while still a very young man. This firm of shipping merchants prospered and became widely known to mercantile houses in London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz, Gibraltar and the West Indies, as well as in America." (Harold Donaldson Eberlein, and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard, Historic Houses of George-Town & Washington City, Richmond, The Dietz Press, 1958, p. 120) He was married in 1799, built a house in Georgetown at 3124 Q St., N.W., in 1805 and eventually had 4 sons and three daughters. They were soon friends with

the notables of Washington, for in the diary of Mrs. William Thornton for 1800 we find the following note for January 11th: "Mama and I went to George Town to call on Mrs. J. Mason & Mrs. W. Bowie who were not at home." (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 10, p. 94.)

His brother, Dr. John Bowie (1769-1825) did not live in Georgetown; Thomas Bowie was yet another brother. His sister, Elizabeth Bowie, married Thomas Davis, and their son Allen Bowie Davis (February 16, 1809 to April 17 1889) received the property mentioned in 1833. He, like Washington Bowie, seems to have been active in public affairs: he was president of the Brookville Academy, President of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, and held other such posts. He lived in Baltimore, and at Greenwood, Montgomery.

"As early as 1810, the Annapolis Gazette describes 'Colonel' Bowie as 'one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of George-Town' and refers to him as a 'merchant prince.' His reputation for public spirit and devotion to the interests of George-Town was well deserved; as a vestryman of St. John's Church he was also concerned with the moral welfare of the community." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 120).

The Georgetown assessment records of 1800-07 (National Archives, group 351, Microcopy 605, roll 7) provide the following information about Washington Bowie's property:

1 lot and small house on Falls (M) Street:	600
2 negroe women	180
4 small negroe children	100
1 horse	80
1 cow	10
furniture	1600
	\$ 2570

3. John Marbury, trustee: See HABS No. DC-154.
4. For biographical data on early owners of this land see HABS No. DC-168.
5. Washington directories supply the following tenant information:

1915 Mrs. Maggie A. Walker
1917 vacant
1919 William Wyatt
1921 William Wyatt, and William Smith
1923 Alice Booth
1925 Theodore Green
1927 Everett J. Taylor
1929 vacant
1931 Peter J. Riley

1933 vacant
1935 Charles Rector and Allen Babber
1937 Walter Anderson, James Newman, & Edward T. Offutt
1939 George W. Banks, Hattie Jackson, Mrs. Mamie Offutt
1941 Herbert Lucas
1943 Clarence E. Rhodes
1948 Thomas Offitt
1954-56 Donald H. Shannon (owner)
1960 Charles Demetrio
1962 Donald H. Shannon (owner)
1965 Bernard Norwich
1967 James McGuirl

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This small Federal house retains much of its original woodwork.
2. Condition of fabric: The exterior is in good condition, though a few small shear cracks are evident. Inside, alterations and remodeling have taken place but much of the original wood work and trim remains.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular structure measuring 22'5" (east side) by 36' 3"; three bay facade. With the present street level the house has one and a half stories with a full basement exposed to the west, and with an areaway across the entire front on the east.
2. Foundations: Flemish and common bond red brick painted white to the foot of the basement on the east and west sides.
3. Wall construction: The walls are red brick in Flemish bond and common bond (with irregular headers) which are painted white on the east and west elevations. To the north is a brick party wall.
4. Framing: The structural system consists of brick bearing wall and wooden floor structure. Wooden rafters are evident in the dormered attic.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: In front of the present entrance is a modern iron stoop with 10 inch treads and four 8 inch risers with a steel plate platform. (This was the second floor until the street was raised about 1831.) A retaining wall of rough rubble masonry with slate coping forms an areaway on the east side of the basement, originally the ground floor. Crowning this revetment is a balustrade of square steel balusters and a flat handrail painted black.
6. Chimneys: Two large rectangular brick chimneys in common bond are located inside the north edge of both slopes of the gable roof. Atop these are steel mesh ash catchers.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance, located on the east side near the south corner, has wooden jambs and a flat brick arch (reinforced by a steel lintel) and a six paneled wooden door under a three light rectangular transom. The basement door, below and slightly to the left, has a modern screen door and 20th century glazed wooden Dutch door with six lights over two panels. In the west elevation are two French windows of twelve lights each (six lights per leaf) behind aluminum screen doors. A very small wooden Dutch door (4'4" x 2'6", six lights over two panels) appears at the basement level in the rear. All openings seem to be reinforced with steel lintels.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Six/six light double hung wooden sash windows with flat brick arches and brick sills occur on both elevations. Double paneled fixed louver wooden shutters painted flat black flank all windows except the French ones, a small six/six light double hung one at the basement level on the east elevation, and the dormer windows.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The gable roof (north-south ridge) is covered with standing seam metal roofing painted red.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Simple strong cornices crowning both elevations consist of a metal cyma recta shaped gutter, a wooden box fascia, and cyma recta and astragal mouldings. It is bordered on the bottom by a narrow wooden strip.
 - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Two gabled dormers, sheathed and roofed in metal, with six/six light double hung windows are symmetrically placed, two on each slope. A large rectangular skylight is located near the ridge

on the east slope.

C. Detailed Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
 - a. Basement: Divided into halves, the east side contains the kitchen and the west (connected by an enlarged doorway) the dining room and stair hall.
 - b. First floor: Along the south wall runs the stair hall with an arch dividing it in two. The living room is against the east wall, the den against the west with a widened doorway between them.
 - c. Second floor: The eastern half consists of a bedroom, with a bath built into the southeast corner; the western half contains the stair hall, a closet, and second bedroom.
2. Stairs: In the southwest corner are the dog-leg stairs, 2'8" wide. The treads are 9 3/4 inches and risers are 7 inches. Simple extended square newels with no caps and rectangular balusters support well carved wooden handrails.
3. Flooring: A five and seven inch wide wooden planking (which appears to be original) covers all floors except the basement (which is tiled).
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plaster; molding occurs at the base, chair height, and ceiling.
5. Doorways and doors: Two apparently original tall four paneled wooden doors appear in the basement. The other doors are wooden with simple trim.
6. Decorative features and trim: A wooden arch, consisting of a well articulated keystone and mouldings, is located in the middle of the entrance hall. It has finely carved convex reeded pilasters with diagonally and vertically reeded reveal. Base, chair, and ceiling molding appear through the house.
7. Notable hardware: The original lock boxes appear on the tall interior basement doors. Exterior hardware consists of a metal fire insurance plaque, not original, with clasped hands above the date 1794.
8. Lighting, type fixtures: Incandescent lighting.
9. Heating: Gas heated forced hot air, and fireplaces. Two finely carved wooden mantels appear on the first floor. Both have reeded friezes below a small dentil-like strip

and molded mantel shelf. A second small dentil-like molding extends across the mantels just above the pilasters. One mantel is supported by reeded pilasters and the other has chamfered and molded pilasters.

D. Site:

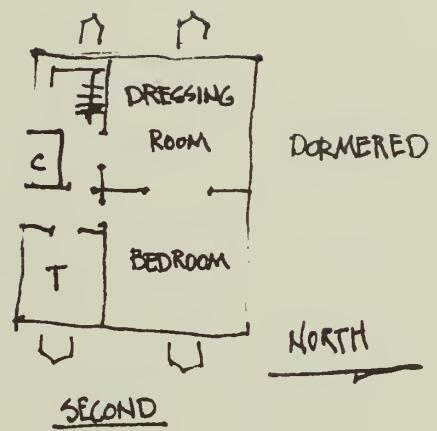
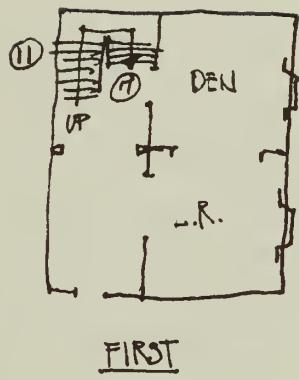
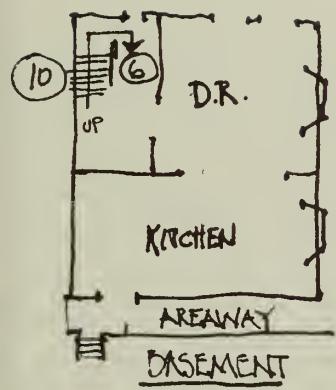
1. General Setting and Orientation: This building is located on the west side of 30th Street, N.W. between M Street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a predominantly residential block.
2. Enclosures: A modern iron fence crowns the retaining wall on the east side. In the rear at the basement level, a wooden fence encloses a brick court.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: The house is on a herringbone red brick public walk lined with trees.
5. Landscaping: Three stone planters sit on the east retaining wall. The rear fence has an abundant ivy covering.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



McCleery House
1068 30th Street

photos: George Eisenman, 1967



McCleery House
1068 30th Street

sketch plans

ADAMS-MASON HOUSE

1072 Thomas Jefferson Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

ADAMS-MASON HOUSE

Location: 1072 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.; west side of street, beginning 120 feet from the corner of M Street.

Present Owner: Mrs. Gertrude E. Ochs, 1074 Thomas Jefferson St.

Present Occupant: Harold K Nelson (first floor)
Hugh F. Griffin (upper two floors)

Present Use: Double residence.

Statement of Significance: A little-altered frame house of about 1810.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this house was built. The site is Square 1198, lot 822, (old Square 28, old lot 59 including part of 58) in the original area of Georgetown. The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1780 Deed April 13, 1780
Richard Wootton et ux Martha
To
William Bayley
Lot 59 in Georgetown

1787 Deed May 5, 1787 recorded in
Liber TBH 2 folio 413
William Bayley and wife Susanna F.
To
George Digges
William Campbell
Transfers lot "60" (actually lot 59 is intended).

1796 Deed April 5, 1796 recorded April 8, 1796 in
Liber B folio 426
Robert Peter
To
Anthony Reintzel
"Part of lot 58 in Georgetown beginning at northeast corner of lot 57, (being eastwardly from the boundary #18, 134'9" and in the line of Bridge St.) and running

southwardly with lot 57 for the length of 331'6"
[i.e. to where the present Canal is] then with a line
drawn eastwardly parallel to the line of Bridge
St. [M] for the length of 62'4 1/2", then with a
line drawn northwardly parallel to the 1st line for
the length of 331'6" to the line of Bridge St. then
with said street westwardly 67' 4 1/2" to beginning....
Together with all the improvements, advantages and
appurtenances thereunto belonging." Consideration
£255.

- 1797 Right of Way January 8, 1797 recorded January 8, 1797 in
Liber B folio 619
Thomas Beatty Jr.
To
Corporation of Georgetown
"Beginning at the south side of Bridge Street at
the end of 239'6" in easterly direction from northwest
corner of Bridge Street and Fishing Lane and running
southerly parallel with Fishing Lane until it inter-
sects the north side of Causeway [K Street] easterly with
north side of causeway for the length of 60'; northerly
parallel with first line to Bridge Street; thence to
beginning." Beatty conveys as much of the above
ground as is included in his lot 59 for a public
highway (Thomas Jefferson Street). It appears,
however, that Beatty did not have title to this land.
- 1800 Deed April 4, 1800 recorded 16 July 1800 in
Liber E folio 315
William Bayley and wife Susanna F.
To
Notley Young
Clement Hill,
trustees of George Digges, dec.
and
William Campbell
(To correct the above deed).
- 1800 Deed April 10, 1800 recorded August 16, 1800 in
Liber E folio 317
Notley Young
Clement Hill
trustees of George Digges
To
Anthony Reintzell
All the undivided moiety of lot 59 conveyed to Young
and Hill by Bayley 4/4/1800.

ADAMS-MASON HOUSE
HABS No. DC-161 (Page 3)

- 1801 Deed December 6, 1800 recorded January 10, 1801 in
Liber F folio 163
William Campbell et ux Rebecca
To
Anthony Reintzell
Undivided moiety of lot 59; consideration 400 pounds.
- 1808 Deed January 6, 1808 recorded April 8, 1808 in
Liber T folio 254
Anthony Reintzell
To
Thomas Adams
"The portion of ground and premises hereby bargained
and sold.... Beginning at end of 150' southerly from
intersection of south side of Bridge Street and the
west side of Jefferson St. and running from thence
south with west side of Jefferson St. 28'-- west and
parallel to Bridge [M] Street 104'9"--north and
parallel with Jefferson St. 28'--east and parallel
with Bridge St. to beginning." This is exactly
lot 822. Consideration, \$560.
- 1809 Deed in Trust April 17, 1809 recorded May 17, 1809 in
Liber W22 folio 1
Thomas Adams
To
Richard Parrott
John Mountz Jr.
Part of lot 57 and lot 822 (28' x 104'9").
In trust "for money lent" to Thomas Adams (\$1500)
by Henry Foxall: "to have and to hold the said two
pieces or parcels of ground so as above described
together with the improvements on each belonging."
The land was to be sold in three years if the debt
was not paid.
- 1812 Deed April 10, 1812 recorded July 25, 1812 in
Liber AD folio 143
Richard Parrott
John Mountz Jr.
To
Henry Foxall
Sale under trust from Thomas Adams--\$3850
(same land as described W 22 folio 1.)
- 1823 Will of Henry Foxall, Will Book 3 folio 270 dated
April 12, 1823
Devised, subject to certain conditions, all his
estate to Jacob Hoffman, David English, Walter Smith

and Leonard Mackall--in trust to sell and partition the remainder after a certain period equally among his heirs.

By decree of Supreme Court, new trustees were appointed in place of above deceased:

Philip J. Berry

David English

William McK. Osborn

N.B.: In the deed sorting all his property out (JAS folio 148-179) of January 20, 1858 (rec. January 21, 1858) there is no mention of this lot in the elaborate list prepared. It was possibly sold before 1823.

2. Date of erection: About 1810. Thomas Adams bought lot 822 for \$560 in 1808. In 1809 part of lot 57, and lot 822 (part of lot 59) were valued at \$1500, but when these same two parcels were sold in 1812 they brought \$3850. This indicates that a house probably improved the land by that time. In addition, the assessment records for 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7) for Anthony Reintzell, who owned it at that time, indicate 'two lots on Jefferson St., \$1200' (second assessment) but are not improved. The assessment for Thomas Adams in 1808-12 (roll 8) notes 'part of 59, old town, improved, \$600'.
3. Architect: unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: Few changes. Light partition wall divides north hall from the room to the south. Two additions on the rear are from the later 19th century and are brick.
6. Important old views: The house is shown (essentially as it appears today) at the edge of a photo, early 20th century, in the Library of Congress, Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture, No. DC/Geo/7-1. (photo-copy with this Data Book).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Biographical note on Notley Young:

Among the prominent citizens of Washington and Georgetown Notley Young is one of the most significant. He is occasionally found as a trustee in a deed, such as that of 1800

(Liber E, folio 315) in which, as one of the trustees of George Digges, he conveys lot 59, on which 1072 Jefferson Street now stands, and further south, the Masonic Lodge No. 5.

The following quoted material is from Historic Houses of George-Town & Washington City, by H. D. Eberlein and C. V. Hubbard (Richmond, 1958).

"Notley Young's father, Benjamin Young, came to this country about 1734, as Commissioner of Crown lands and became a member of the Governor's council. Soon after his arrival he married the widow of Charles Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollsburgh. Notley Young, born about 1736, was thus half-brother to Charles Carroll of Carrollsburgh and half-uncle to Daniel Carroll of Duddington." (p. 401).

"Both Notley Young and his father-in-law, Nicholas Digges, were chosen in 1776 as members from Prince George's County for the Committee of Examination and Observation, later known as the Committee of Safety." (p. 402). His first wife, Ann Casenave (daughter of Peter Casenave) gave him six children. He married Mary Carroll in 1782.

Notley Young was one of the "original proprietors" who sent a letter to George Washington on March 29, 1791 agreeing with the plans for the nearby Federal City and pledging their land at an equitable price, of 12.10.0 pounds per acre, except for streets. But he was also among five (including also Robert Peter) who later refused to sign the deeds, since the government plans required far more land than they expected and thus (he and the others felt) the sale price would be much less. They ultimately agreed, but new problems arose in Pierre L'Enfant's sweeping plans, which included tearing down existing houses in the way of projected streets. "One house that Major L'Enfant, in his zeal, did not demolish, was the Notley Young house. It stood right in the middle of G Street, between 9th and 10th, according to L'Enfant's street lay-out... [This house had been built about 1750.] Notley Young was one of the nineteen "original proprietors" who had made substantial concessions when they agreed to surrender part of their lands for the proposed Federal City. In consideration thereof, they had relied upon assurances, specified or implied, that their interests would be respected in the still embryo scheme of city development.

"Notley Young's house with its numerous dependencies...were valued by the city at £15,000. One can readily understand

his indignant concern at having his dwelling represented as a "nuisance to the city" [by L'Enfant], especially when all the region around was totally undeveloped and the scheme for that part of the District was still readily susceptible of change...." (p. 401).

"It is scarcely necessary to say that generous and genial hospitality always characterised the Young plantation, a domestic condition vividly presented in General Washington's mind when he wrote the Commissioners deplored L'Enfant's desire to pull down a house in which he had passed many pleasant hours." (p. 402)

"In the long period before the revolutionary War, when the disabilities imposed on Roman Catholics were still in effect, there were no Roman Catholic churches and the only chapels were in some of the larger private homes or on their estates.... Notley Young's abode was one of the great houses that served for many years as a place of worship. There was no separate chapel in the house...but when the people in the neighborhood knew that a priest was coming, they flocked to attend Mass in the big parlours." (p. 403) Notley Young died in 1803; his house was demolished in 1856.

2. Biographical note on Richard Parrott:

In his Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878 (Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878), Mr. Richard Jackson relates an incident which involved Mr. Parrott. "On the 26th of September, 1810, an ordinance was passed authorizing Richard Parrott to make a rope to survey the width of the Potomac River." The rope was duly made, was anchored on one shore, and men on the other began to pull the rope tight. It could not be done however: "the whole town could not draw the rope into a straight line." It finally had to be pulled ashore and the Potomac was left unmeasured. (p. 37).

3. Biographical note on John Mountz:

John Mountz (1771-1857) was the corporation clerk of Georgetown from 1789 to 1856, essentially his entire life, and lived at about 3062 M Street. Because of his official position, his name appears at times in deeds referring to Georgetown transfers. He was also a member of the Georgetown Potomac Lodge No. 9, and was Secretary in 1794. He was one of the old members of the lodge who, in 1854, attested that the marble gavel held by the lodge was indeed, to the best of his knowledge, the one used by George Washington in laying the corner stone of the Capitol on September 18th, 1793

(Jackson, Chronicles of Georgetown, p. 277) Mr. Jackson comments on this long lived public servant: "Mr. Mountz became disqualified for the active duties of clerk by advanced age, but was still retained by our corporate authorities as consulting clerk until the 1st of August 1857 when he died at an advanced age." (p. 58).

The Georgetown Assessment records for 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7) include the following:

John Mountz Sr.

1 lot on Bridge Street with improvements	1200
1 lot on Washington with improvements	1000
1/2 lot in Beatty and Hawkins Addn	40
3 negroe men	400
1 negroe woman & 2 children	140
1 cow	10
furniture	<u>120</u>
	\$2910

John Mountz Jr.

furniture	80
1 cow	20
	<u>\$100</u>

4. For biographical information on Anthony Reintzel, see HABS No. DC-153.
5. For biographical information on Henry Foxall, see HABS No. DC-145.
6. Mrs. Gertrude Ochs, the present owner, who lived with the Mason family that owned both 1072 and 1074 since about 1880, relates that the family made carriages, and that the brick shop at the back of 1072 was used for finishing. George W. Mason, the head of the family, had his first shop at M and 28th Street, and then moved to Thomas Jefferson Street. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters, and each one did a different part of the carriage. The last son died about 1949, and daughter about 1964. (Interview, September 7, 1967. Mrs. Ochs lived with the family about 32 years.)
7. Washington city directories provide the following tenant information:
 - 1915-19 Charles C. Hickerson
Thomas J. Wintermeyer
 - 1921-23 Mrs. Emma E. Wintermeyer
Charles C. Hickerson

1925	Charles C. Hickerson
1927	Naomi Hickerson
1929-31	Charles Hickerson
1933	John E. Clementson
	Charles Hickerson
1935-37	John E. Clementson
	Charles C. Hickerson
	rear, 1072-74, Samuel Harrison, auto painter
1939-41	Charles Hickerson
1943	Charles Hickerson
	Barrow Lyons
1948	Joan E. Davitt
	Barrow Lyons
1954	J. Harry Brogden
1956-62	Edward B. Vaughan Jr.
1965	John Learmont

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: One of the few clapboard houses left in the waterfront area, is representative of late 18th and early 19th century domestic architecture.
2. Condition of fabric: The building has not been well-maintained; some deterioration is evident in all materials.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The main rectangular section of wood measures 20'5" (facade) by 31'0" with a brick ell from the west side extending 30'0" (flush with the north side of the house). The ell in turn has a small lean-to addition of 6' at its west end. The facade has three bays, east elevation one; the ell has three bays on the south side. Two and a half stories in the main section; two stories in the ell.
2. Foundations: Rubble, stone, and brick form the foundation with three attached brick arches in the basement supporting the chimneys.
3. Wall construction: Beaded siding (clapboarding) painted white covers the facade (east elevation). The clapboards

are 9" wide with 7 1/4" exposed. Asbestos brick siding is found on the south of the main section. Unpainted clapboarding covers the west side of the main section. The brick ell to the west has common bond red brick walls with headers each four rows.

4. Framing: Stud walls and wood framing. The studs are 16" on center. At the southeast corner of the house (where a clapboard is missing) the interior plaster on lath is visible, as well as a 45° diagonal corner brace of wood attached to the corner post 6' from the ground.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: The opening to the basement has masonry retaining walls with steel doors and wooden stairs.
6. Chimneys: Two rectangular brick chimneys (now covered with concrete) rise inside the south wall of the main structure: a large rectangular common bond brick stack is attached inside the west wall of the ell.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The east elevation contains two, five panel wooden doors painted black; one in the center and the other near the north corner. The central one is flanked by black double panel, fixed louver shutters. Above is a rectangular single light transom. The northern door has no shutters, but the casing is painted black. Its transom is rectangular and composed of four lights.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Windows on the facade are nine/six (first floor) and six/six double hung and flanked by black single panel fixed louver shutters. Nine over six double hung wooden windows occur on the south side of the main structure. Wood frame double hung six/six windows are evident on the brick ell. Shutters have vanished, but S shaped metal catches remain.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: A gable roof on the main section with north-south ridge is covered by metal roofing painted red. The ell's roof slopes down from north to south and the small lean-to on the rear of the ell slopes down toward the west; both have tarred metal roofs.

- b. Cornice, eaves: Wooden moldings crown the simple wooden box cornice above which is a rounded metal gutter on the east side. On the south eave of the addition is a rounded metal gutter.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: A dormer with a metal covered gable roof is centrally located on the east slope of the roof; two others are symmetrically placed on the west slope. They all contain six/six double hung windows.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: The northern doorway enters a stair hall that runs the length of the north side, with the stairs in the northwest corner. The hall connects with the living room by a door now closed off. The middle doorway enters the first floor living room, behind which is a second similar room. The ell, reached by a door in the west wall, is divided into three sections: a large bedroom, then a toilet and shower, through which one reaches the large kitchen at the rear of the ell.
 - b. Second floor: The second floor living room runs the length of the east side, and is entered from the stair hall, as is the rear room. In the ell is a bedroom, followed by a kitchen with a toilet built into a southwest corner closet.
 - c. Third floor: A bedroom runs the length of the east wall; the stairway and hall, and a storage room occupy the rear half.
2. Stairways: Wooden dog-leg stairs are located in the northwest corner of the house; 9 1/2 inch treads and 6 1/2 inch risers. Simple square newel posts and small rectangular balusters support a circular handrail. The balusters fit into a groove in the bottom of the handrail. Under the treads are applied curved wooden reliefs. First to second floor is a run of 10 and 6.
3. Flooring: The original six and seven inch wood plank flooring is still in use.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: All are plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Original six panel wooden doors with simple molded architraves.

ADAMS-MASON HOUSE
HABS No. DC-161 (Page 11)

6. Decorative features and trim: Molded architraves about the doors and windows, curved wooden stringer reliefs, simple chair and base moldings, and simple reeded mantels comprise the decorative features.
7. Notable hardware: Early lock boxes, hinges, shutter catches, and five star-shaped tie rod plates make up the hardware.
8. Lighting: Modern incandescent.
9. Heating: The simple wooden mantels (now painted white) about the fireplaces are all similar with reeded pilasters, reeded frieze panels, and molded ledges. The four fireplaces are still used along with electric heaters to heat the house.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house is located on the west side of Thomas Jefferson Street between M Street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is part of a small, attractive residential cluster located on either side of the street.
2. Enclosures: A modern fence encloses the rear brick court.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: On the east side is a herringbone red brick walk.
5. Landscaping: A parking lot is to the south; trees shade the side and front of the house.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



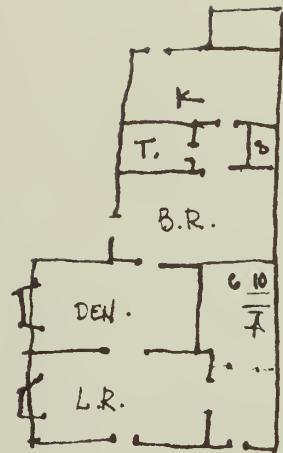
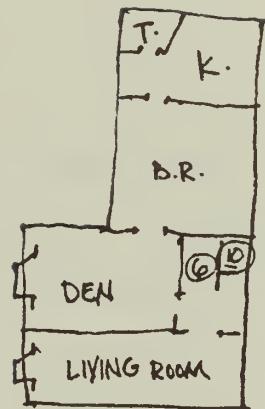
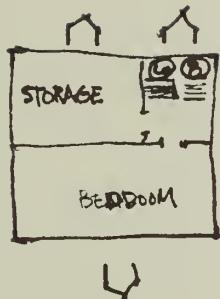
fireplace foundation arch
southeast corner of cellar

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Adams-Mason House
1072 Thomas Jefferson Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Adams-Mason House
1072 Thomas Jefferson Street

sketch plans

POTOMAC LODGE NO. 5

1058 Thomas Jefferson Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC LODGE NO. 5

Location: 1058 Thomas Jefferson Street (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
West side of street, beginning 274 feet from corner
of M Street and Thomas Jefferson Street, and on the
C. & O. Canal towpath.

Present Owner: Doxiadis Associates.

Present Occupant: Same.

Present Use: Offices, drafting rooms, and conference rooms.

Statement of Significance: The earliest Masonic Lodge Building (1810) still standing in the District of Columbia. It has many associations with notable Georgetown members. The Lodge participated in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. Architecturally, the building contains a unique shallow wooden vault on the second floor.

PART I. HISTROICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this structure was built. The lodge occupies lot 1198, Square 800 (old lot 28, old Square 59) in the original area of Georgetown. References are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1780 Deed April 13, 1780
Richard Wootton et ux Martha
To
William Bayly
Lot 59

1800 Deed April 4, 1800 recorded July 18, 1800 in
Liber E folio 315
William Bayly et ux Susanna
To
Notley Young
Clement Hill
Trustees of George Digges (deceased)
and William Campbell
To correct deed of May 5, 1787, Liber TBH folio 2
in which lot 59 was called "lot 60".

1800 Deed April 10, 1800 recorded April 18, 1800 in
Liber E folio 317

Notley Young
Clement Hilo, Trustees
To
Anthony Reintzel
Lot 59

- 1800 Deed May 19, 1800 recorded November 11, 1800 in
Liber F folio 25
Matthew Kennedy
To
Anthony Reintzel
South part of lot 58 (adjoining 59 to west).
- 1801 Deed December 6, 1800 recorded January 10, 1801 in
Liber F folio 163
William Campbell et ux Rebecca
To
Anthony Reintzel
One undivided moiety of lot 59 in Georgetown.
- 1807 Deed in Trust July 5, 1806 recorded January 3, 1807 in
Liber Q folio 347
Anthony Reintzel
To
Walter Smith
Trust--\$9895. Among other property: "On the west
side of Jefferson Street...one piece of ground 75 feet
front. Beginning at the end of 274 feet from the
corner of Bridge St. [M] and Jefferson St." N.B.:
This 75 foot front extends south embracing the Masonic
Lodge lot (27') plus the land of the subsequent
C. & O. Canal.
- 1811 Lease September 20, 1810 recorded February 5, 1811 in
Liber Z folio 490
Anthony Reintzel
To
Alexander L. Joncherez
John Hollingshead
Vincent King
Robert Craig
John Wirt
Lot in Georgetown on Jefferson Street: "Beginning at
the end of 274 feet from the intersection of Bridge
[M] and [Thomas] Jefferson Streets and running southerly
with the west side of Jefferson Street 25 feet; thence
westwardly parallel with Bridge Street 104' 9"....
Lease 99 years to and for the use of members constituting
Potomac Masonic Lodge No. 43...[with] annual rental
of \$50 with privilege of purchase for \$500."

POTOMAC LODGE NO. 5
HABS No. DC-153 (Page 3)

- 1811 Deed September 21, 1810 recorded February 5, 1811 in
Liber 2 folio 492
Anthony Reintzel
To
Richard Smith
Same property as above, but subject to the above
lease.
- 1812 Deed in Trust September 25, 1812 recorded November 9, 1812 in
Liber AD folio 383
John Hollingshead
Vincent King
John Wirt
Robert Craig
To
Alexander L. Joncherez
Same lot as above: "James Greer for the Masonic Potomac
Lodge #5 (of which the Grantees are trustees) borrowed
\$1500 of the Union Bank of Georgetown and this indenture
is to secure the aforesaid \$1500."
- 1816 Deed May 6, 1816 recorded July 14, 1816 in
Liber AO folio 28
Richard Smith et ux Covington
To
James Greer
Lodge lot: "Subject to the terms and arrangements
expressed in a lease from Anthony Reintzel to Alexander
L. Joncherez et al., dated September 20, 1810."
- 1829 Deed May 13, 1829 recorded July 11, 1829 in
Liber WB 26 folio 101
James Greer et ux Mary Ann B.
To
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co.
Two pieces of ground in Georgetown: "for the boundary
of one piece thereof beginning at the end of 299 feet
drawn southerly on the west boundary line of Jefferson
Street from Bridge Street it being at the southeast
corner of the lot and premises on which is erected
a Masonic Lodge, and run thence on said west boundary
of Jefferson St. southerly 50 feet, westerly and
parallel with bridge 104'9"...." (End of lots 58
and 59.)
- 1844 Deed September 12, 1840 recorded July 22, 1844 in
Liber WB 108 folio 461
William Hayman
Isaac Bartlett
George W. Haller
Trustees of the Potomac Lodge #5 of Georgetown

and
John Myers
Jeremiah Orme
Trustees appointed in place of said Bartlett and
Haller by majority resolution of said lodge
To
Philip Gormley
Masonic Lodge lot (25' x 104' 9").

- 1894 Deed November 26, 1894 recorded in
Liber 1952 folio 457
Philip F. Gormley
To
Harrison S. Barbour
- 1902 Deed December 23, 1902 recorded December 29, 1902 in
Liber 2701 folio 131
Harrison S. Barbour et ux Annie G.
To
Mary Gormley
- 1927 Deed in Trust August 2, 1927 recorded August 3, 1927 in
Liber 5923 folio 111
Philip F. Gormley et ux Maud
Charles E. Gormley et ux Nellie C.
John J. Gormley et ux Nora
To
J. Leo Kolb
Among other property of Mary Gormley, who died intestate
June 30, 1927, lot 800.
- 1927 Deed October 11, 1927 recorded 17 October 1927 in
Liber 6008 folio 273
J. Leo Kolb, trustee
To
John J. Gormley et ux Nora
Includes lot 800.
- 1947 Deed August 23, 1947 recorded October 28, 1947 in
Liber 8610, folio 390
John J. Gormley
Helen R. Gormley
Frances M. Gormley
Nora Gormley, widow of John J. Gormley Sr. and
trustee for Helen R. and Frances M. Gormley above
Mary Ellen Gormley, wife of John J. Gormley
To
Marion H. Britt
Includes lot 800.

POTOMAC LODGE NO. 5
HABS No. DC-153 (Page 5)

1948 Deed December 18, 1947 recorded January 2, 1948 in
Liber 8655 folio 366
Marion H Britt
To
Carmon P. Demarco et ux Helen E.
Tenants by entirety
Includes lot 800.

1948 Deed December 23, 1947 recorded January 2, 1948 in
Liber 8655 folio 372
Carmon P. Demarco et ux Helen E.
To
Martin I. Isen
Carey Winston
Joint tenants
Includes lot 800.

1962 Deed April 25, 1962 recorded April 26, 1962 in
Liber 11790 folio 470
Milton Isen et ux Adele
To
Doxiadis Associates Inc.
(Delaware Corp.)
Includes lot 800.

2. Date of Erection: The cornerstone was laid on October 18, 1810; the building probably completed early in 1811. (A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939, Georgetown, 1939). The land was leased to the lodge by Anthony Reintzel (himself a mason) on September 20, 1810 (recorded February 5, 1811, Liber Z, Folio 490).
3. Architect: Unknown. Probably suggestions by members and the specific needs of Masonic rites.
4. Original plans, constructions, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The building has undergone considerable alteration. The facade recessed arch, pediment recess, and blind openings over the window were filled in at some time after about 1870. The roundhead windows on the facade were probably changed to shallow arches at this time. The bay windows were added some time after 1939, perhaps when made into apartments. When purchased by Doxiadis Associates in 1962, the interior had been divided into smaller rooms by light partitions. The renovation of 1962 gutted the interior, walled in the front door, and cut a new first floor window (southeast corner). It also joined the building to the one directly behind it (not in this study).

6. Important old views: A photograph in the Peabody Room of the Georgetown Public Library, "ca. 1870" shows the building as it must have appeared when built. (Included in this Data Book).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. History of the Masonic Lodge in Georgetown:

The Masonic movement was a popular one in the colonies and the new United States, and it is thus not surprising that Lodges were founded at an early date in Georgetown. The building at 1058 Thomas Jefferson Street was used for a period of thirty years as the center of their activity. Most of the following data is from A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939, by Frederick W. Englert, Thomas L. Kidwell, and Ray B. Harris (Georgetown, Washington, D.C., 1939).

In 1789 the first Georgetown lodge (No. 9) was established by charter, and elected its first members in December. The Alexandria Lodge No. 22 (of which George Washington was Worshipful Master in 1789), Georgetown's Lodge No. 9, and Lodge No. 15 of the Federal City all participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793, at which time George Washington used the marble-headed gavel that the Georgetown Lodge still possesses. Lodge No. 9 ceased to exist, however, in 1794, in part due to the growth of Lodges No. 11 and 15 in the Federal City which drew away many of the members that, prior to their existence, made the journey to Georgetown for Masonic meetings.

On October 22, 1795 a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge of Maryland to establish another lodge, and among the signers were Anthony Reintzel, James Thompson, and Thomas Beatty Jr. all of whom had belonged to the earlier Lodge No. 9. The new lodge, given the title of Columbia Lodge No. 19, held its first meeting in Georgetown on November 7, 1795 with James Thompson as Worshipful Master. It had twelve members. This too ceased for some reason in January, 1797. Like the Lodge No. 9, no records have survived. In 1806 another attempt was made, and on submitting the petition twice a third lodge was established, the Potomac Lodge No. 43, the petition being granted on November 11, 1806. Again, many of the members from the previous lodges were signers.

This is the lodge that has continued until today. In 1811 it was given a new charter and was changed in name to Potomac Lodge No. 5, after delegates from the five District lodges met and "constituted the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

Valentine Reintzel, active in the Georgetown lodge, and Worshipful Master for a total of 5 years, was chosen the first Grand Master.

2. Origin of the Lodge building:

The following history of the Masonic Hall on Jefferson Street is on pp. 18 and 19 of A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown.

"By the Summer of 1810 plans were under way to solicit funds for the building of a Masonic Hall, and by September 17th a committee was appointed and reported that it had partly agreed with Anthony Reintzel for a lot on Jefferson Street "to lease forever at \$2.00 per front foot per annum with the right of redemption by paying at any time \$20.00 per front foot or to purchase now at \$17, and requested the advice of the lodge." The Committee was instructed to lease the lot from Brother Reintzel and an additional committee was appointed to receive proposals and make contracts for the construction of the Hall. The lot consisted of 25 feet front and 103 feet deep.

On October 18, 1810, the lodge laid the cornerstone for its own Masonic Hall. The lodge formed in procession and met their Masonic brethren from the City of Washington, joined by the Mayor, Members of the Corporation of Georgetown and by "the Magistrates of the place", and proceeded to the site of the lodge on Jefferson Street where Worshipful Master Valentine Reintzel laid the cornerstone in ample Masonic form, after which the lodge went "to the Presbyterian Meeting House." Later the lodge returned to Jefferson Street where the Worshipful Master called his craft from labor to refreshment "and after they had all partaken of a collation prepared for the occasion, the lodge returned to its rooms..."

In December of that year plans were being consummated for formation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and by the following May the Lodge accepted its Charter from this new Grand Lodge and received its present name, "Potomac Lodge No. 5". The Charter was received from its own distinguished Past Master, Valentine Reintzel, first Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia.

Potomac Lodge continued to meet in its own Hall on Jefferson Street until 1840 when it was sold to Mr. Philip Gormley. Two years later it purchased a 3-story house on Washington Street, now 30th Street, opposite the Union Hotel, and by November 30th of 1842 had fitted the upper story as a Lodge, renting the lower floors. Ten years later, in 1852, the

Washington Street place was sold and the lodge rented the third story of "Forrest Hall" on what is now Wisconsin Avenue, just above the site of our present lodge hall."

3. A. L. Joncherez:

Alexander L. Joncherez was one of the prominent members of the Georgetown lodge. In 1810 he was Secretary of Potomac Lodge No. 43, in 1811 Senior Warden of Potomac Lodge No. 5, and in 1812 its Worshipful Master. Thus it is not surprising to find him among the group of members who in 1811 accepted the lease of the new Lodge building from Anthony Reintzel, and in 1812, when Master of the lodge, accepted the deed in trust. The Georgetown Assessment records for 1800 to 1807 (National Archives Microcopy No. 605, roll 7) have two entries for him, the earlier ("Alexander Lewis Johncherez") lists only one house, with a rent of \$100. The second ("A. L. Johncherry") lists 1 cow (\$15), 1 horse (\$40), and furniture (\$100) as the total assessable property. He was, then, not a man of any great wealth.

4. The Reintzel brothers:

The Reintzel family, active in Georgetown Masonic life, often appears in Georgetown real estate records. A building on M Street (3258) owned by Anthony and then Valentine Reintzel between 1813 and 1815 was recorded in 1966. (HABS No. DC-122). Anthony Reintzel appears again in two buildings of the present survey. From 1800-1808 he owned the land on which the house at 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street was built and from 1800 to 1807 the land on which the Potomac Lodge No. 5 was to be built at 1058 Thomas Jefferson Street in 1810. It is not surprising to find Anthony Reintzel connected with the Masonic lodge, for he was treasurer of Lodge No. 9 in 1792, Treasurer of Columbia Lodge No. 19 (same lodge, but under its second charter) in 1795 and 1796, and in 1797 was its Worshipful Master.

John Valentine Reintzel (presumably his brother) was also active in the Masonic lodge, and in 1792 was the Junior Warden of Lodge No. 9, and the following year its Worshipful Master. Under a new (third) charter as Potomac Lodge No. 43 he was Treasurer in 1806, and its Worshipful Master from 1807 through 1810. In A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939 (Georgetown, 1939) a biographical note tells us that Valentine Reintzel was "an influential citizen and identified with many of the progressive movements of his day," (p. 47) held a good deal of land, was active in the Lodge. In 1791, at the first meeting of the Corporation of Georgetown he was a Common

Councilman. His father (John Valentine Reintzel Sr.) came from Hamburg at the end of the 18th century. The old family Bible, now in the Georgetown University Library, notes that Valentine was born February 26, 1761. He died in 1817.

Yet a third Reintzel is noted, a John Reintzel who was Secretary of Columbia Lodge No 19 in 1795, Junior Warden in 1796, and Treasurer of Lodge No. 43 in 1807 and 1808. A Daniel Reintzel was Mayor of Georgetown from 1806 to 1808. The spelling of his name varies and in Jackson's Chronicles of Georgetown (Washington, D.C., R.O. Polkinhorn, 1878.), as both Rentzel, and Reitzel.

The approximate wealth of these gentlemen can be gauged by the Assessment Records for Georgetown, of 1800 to 1807 (National Archives, Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7.)

Anthony Reintzel held the following:

Lot No. 6 with improvements	2400
Part of lot No. 58 improved	600
Lot No. 62 Fishing Lane	1000
Lot No. 59 Jefferson Street	2000
	\$6000
1 horse	50
1 cart and dray	30
1 negroe man, woman & boy	300
furniture	40
	\$420

During this period various sales decreased it by \$770, and "for new house on corner" was added \$500, so the total assessment was \$6150.

Valentine Reintzel held the following:

Land and improvements on Jefferson St.	3500
2 negroe men	300
3 do. women	160
5 do. boys	140
2 do. girls	60
1 horse	40
1 cow and calf	20
furniture	300
	\$4420

Daniel Reintzel also held property, a house, negroes (3) and livestock to a total of \$5465. At the beginning of this volume (1800-1807) is a page marked "additional assessments made by Daniel Reintzel" and the date May 19, 1807.

5. Washington Directories provide the following tenant information:

1896	Philip F. Gormley, carpenter (at 721 14th N.W.) res 1058 Jefferson.
1915-16	Mrs. Mary Gormley
1917-27	Mrs. Mary Gormley, grocer
1928-43	John J. Gormley, grocer
1948-56	vacant
1960	Mrs. Judith T. MacMillan
1965	Doxiadis Associates, Inc.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Washington City Directories.
Assessment Records (National Archives).
2. Secondary and published sources: Frederick W. Englert, Thomas L. Kidwell, and Ray B. Harris, A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939, (Georgetown, Washington, D.C. 1939).
Records of the Columbia Historical Society.
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: District of Columbia Building permits.
Masonic records (perhaps Alexandria Washington Masonic Memorial library).

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: "Now remodeled as a planner/architect's office, the [Lodge] building ties down one corner of the city's most romantic single block." (A Guide to Architecture of Washington, D.C., Hugh Newell Jacobsen, AIA, Editor, 1965). The building demonstrated the use of various architectural motifs to create an interesting facade which has since been altered, but retains some of the earlier expression. An interesting barrel vault spans the interior, enabling the top floor to be partitioned without interference with a structural system.
2. Condition of fabric: The lodge has been fairly well maintained externally, but the interior has undergone complete modernization. Since 1870, a window has been added on the south. (in order to make the fenestration symmetrical,) and two bay windows on the

east side have been attached. The east door has been removed, round arch windows have been altered to segmental, and several blind openings concealed under a stucco veneer.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular layout, with parapet gable ends; 42' 8" by 21' 7" (not including the adjoining building now incorporated in the rear.) Three bay facade, and south side. Two stories, with sunken basement.
2. Foundation: Stone in ordinary rubble construction.
3. Wall construction: A veneer of scored stucco in smooth coursed ashlar covers the brick facade (east elevation). On the facade are two splayed projecting bay windows (not original) below a string course and blind arch (which in 1870 was a double blind arch). Extending up from the horizontally bisecting string course on the outer edges are projecting pilaster strips which ultimately merge into a triple projected brick course cornice. At the midpoint of the string course, spring two pilaster strips joined at the upper end by a round arch enclosing a blind arched opening. A false facade parapet extends above the roof line on the east side. The remaining walls are common bond brick with headers every six rows. All walls are painted a cream color.
4. Framing: The wooden framing resting on load bearing brick walls was apparently reinforced during the renovation in 1962.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: Two steel bar grills beneath the bay windows cover two areaways, each opening to two modern metal windows containing a casement window and a fixed window, each with three lights. The retaining walls are brick. An old stone stairway leads down in the northern areaway.
6. Chimneys: A high brick stack located inside the north wall is capped with four projected brick courses, and a metal flue.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: On the east elevation, at the second floor level appears a blind arch, below which was the main entranceway. This was removed during the renovation in 1962. At present the main entrance opens onto the towpath (on the south side) and is enclosed by long narrow single pane transom and side panels. The door is six panel, of wood.

b. Windows and shutters: A pair of flat black splayed bay windows are symmetrically placed on the east elevation. Each consists of four, six/six double hung wooden windows. Each bay is crowned with a hipped metal (standing seam) roof. Two/two double hung wooden sash windows repeat around the Lodge in openings created by steel lintels (first floor) and brick segmental arches and flat arches (second floor). Windows have wooden sills. Two panel fixed louver shutters (painted flat black) flank all windows, except the bay windows and those on the north.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The east-west gable roof has raised brick gables on each end.
- b. Cornice, eaves: A projecting corbeled brick cornice composed of a course of headers and two of stretchers crowns the east gable.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior: Besides the second floor barrel vault and one mid 19th century mantel, the interior has been remodeled so that nothing remains to indicate its original state. The wooden framed barrel vault at present is covered with plaster.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Lodge is situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of the C & O Canal and Thomas Jefferson Street. With pleasant foliage and many early structures (including the canal) around it, the Lodge is in a choice location.
2. Enclosures: In the rear is a wooden fence enclosing a small rear yard.
3. Outbuildings: The brick addition (west end) was once a separate building.
4. Walks: A common bond red brick public walk is on the east. To the South is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and a cobblestone towpath.
5. Landscaping: Hedges with ivy are between the towpath and the south wall.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Potomac Lodge No. 5
1058 Thomas Jefferson Street
photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Potomac Lodge No. 5
photo about 1870
Peabody Room, Georgetown Public Library

FEDERAL HOUSE

1069 Thomas Jefferson Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL HOUSE

Location: 1069 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. East side of street, about halfway between M St. and the C. & O. Canal.

Present Owner: Mr. & Mrs. John K. Mansfield

Present Occupant: Same.

Present Use: Private residence.

Statement of Significance: An attractive early 19th century residence with fine interior details; formerly with a shop on the first floor, living rooms above.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this house was built. The site is Square 1197, lot 805 (old Square 27, old lot 60 and 61, parts of old sub-lots Nos. 6 and 7). The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia. N.B.: Variant measurements and overlappings occur because the platted area was not originally measured accurately.

1797 Right of Way January 8, 1797 recorded January 8, 1797 in Liber B folio 619

Robert Peter

To

Corporation of Georgetown

"Beginning at the south side of Bridge Street [M] at the end of 239' 6" in easterly direction from northwest corner of Bridge Street and Fishing Lane and running southerly parallel with Fishing Lane until it intersects the north side of Causeway [K Street] easterly with north side of causeway for the length of 60', northerly parallel with first line to Bridge Street; thence to beginning." Peter conveys as much of the above ground as is included in his lot 60 for a public highway (Thomas Jefferson Street).

1798 Deed August 3, 1798 recorded August 4, 1798 in Liber D folio 22

- John Howes
To
John Thompson
Conveys lot 61 in Georgetown, commonly called the
"Spring Lot".
- 1799 Deed January 30, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 269
John Thompson
To
James Thompson
Lot 61.
- 1799 Deed May 1st, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 272
James Thompson
To
Robert Peter
Lot 61.
- 1799 Partition May 20, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 267
Robert Peter
James Thompson
John M. Gantt
A division of lot 61 and part of lot 60. "It is
mutually agreed that said lot 61 and part of lot 60
shall be divided into 12 lots, as numbered on the
within map that the lots 12, 11, 7, 6, 1 and 3
shall be conveyed to Robert Peter...." "Lot 7
begins at the end of the first line of lot #6,
[194' from the corner] running thence south with
Jefferson Street 34 feet, thence east 105 feet to
Beall's Addition, thence north 34 feet, thence
west 105 feet to the beginning."
- 1811 Will of Robert Peter (Jr.) dated June 23, 1809
Gives his real estate and personal property to his
brothers Thomas Peter, David Peter and George Peter.
Letters testamentary issued February 13, 1811.
- 1812 Partition dated June 17, 1812 recorded October 14, 1812 in
Liber AD folio 319
Thomas Peter
David Peter
George Peter
Margaret Dick
Lots 6, 7, 11 and 12 (of lots 60 and 61) on east side
of Jefferson Street to George Peter.

FEDERAL HOUSE
HABS No. DC-160 (Page 3)

- 1813 Deed April 2, 1813 recorded September 7, 1813 in
Liber AF folio 227
George Peter et ux Ann
To
Nicholas Hedges
183'8" from northeast corner of Bridge and Jefferson
Streets and southerly from the said corner with east
side of Jefferson Street. 22'8" easterly parallel
to Bridge [M] Street, 105' to extremity of the old
town, northerly with line of old town 22'8" and
westerly parallel to Bridge St. 105' to Jefferson
St., and place of beginning." Consideration, \$453.34.
- 1820 Deed of Trust August 16, 1820 recorded August 17, 1820 in
Liber AZ folio 69
Trueman Beck
To
William Morgan
Same lot as above; to secure Thomas L. McKenney,
Superintendent of Indian trade in the sum of \$1326
for goods and merchandise. This deed also mentions
the house (on this lot) in which Mr. Beck was living
and would continue to live although the property was
being held in trust. Deeds of 1806-1820, however,
show no transfer of this property to Trueman Beck.
- 1821 Deed November 18, 1820 recorded February 7, 1821 in
Liber WB1 folio 214
Nicholas Hedges
To
Union Bank of Georgetown
Consideration, \$1,000 (same lot as above).
- 1828 Deed November 19, 1828 recorded November 21, 1821 in
Liber WB 23 folio 465
Tench Ringgold, Marshal
To
Union Bank of Georgetown
Seized and sold by virtue of "fieri facias" in re
Union Bank of Georgetown vs Trueman Beck (in sum of
\$2200) (same lot as above).
- 1858 Deed December 3, 1857 recorded December 22, 1858 in
Liber JAS 166 folio 184
John Marbury
Robert Read
Richard Cruikshank
To
Morris Adler

183'8" from northeast corner Bridge and Jefferson Streets. First parties execute as trustees of property and effects of late Union Bank of Georgetown.

- 1873 Will of Morris Adler, dated February 14, 1867
Will Book #12, page 541 (died, 1873)
Maurice Julius Adler, son)
William H. Dougal, son-in-law) executors
- 1897 Will of John M. Adler, M.D. dated June 5, 1897
Probated March 10, 1904, Equity No. 25497
Leaves all his property including his "share and interest in the estate" of his father Morris Adler, to wife Harriet Adler.
- 1908 Deed in Trust March 23, 1908 recorded September 26, 1908 in
Liber 3174 folio 224
Maurice J. Adler et ux Gertrude H.
Harriet B. Adler, widow of John Adler, dec.
Minnie D. Wheatley et vir Walter T.
Helen D. Herr et vir Charles
William M. Dougal
Virginia D. Leetch et vir William A.
Grace G. Dougal
Katherine A. Dougal
To
Maurice J. Adler
William M. Dougal
"All right, title and interest of first parties in
and to all the estate real and personal and of which
Morris Adler died seized and possessed."
- 1912 Will of Maurice J. Adler, dated April 16, 1908
Will Book #78, page 278,(died, July 26, 1912)
- 1918 Deed November 18, 1918 recorded November 20, 1918 in
Liber 4132 folio 171
William M. Dougal
survivor of the Deed of Trust of 1908 above
To
Henry Weaver
Laura P. Weaver
- 1940 Deed January 8, 1940 recorded January 8, 1940 in
Liber 7430 folio 550
Louise S. Brown
Lewis J. Brown
devisees under will of Laura P. Weaver
To
Harriet Holther

1947 Deed June 26, 1947 recorded June 27, 1947 in
Liber 8520 folio 169
Harriet Holther
To
James Kimbel Vardaman Jr. et ux Beatrice Lane

1954 Deed July 9, 1954 recorded July 14, 1954 in
Liber 10229 folio 567
James Kimble Vardaman, Jr. et ux Beatrice Lane
To
Harold M. Curtiss Jr.

1961 Deed May 22, 1961 recorded June 2, 1961 in
Liber 805 folio 487
Harold M. Curtiss, Jr. (unmarried)
To
John Kenneth Mansfield
Jane Shalley Mansfield
"Begin from 183'8" southerly from south line of
M St: south on east line of Thomas Jefferson Street
22'8", thence easterly parallel to Bridge 105'
to extremity of Old Town; thence northerly parallel
to Thomas Jefferson 22'8" thence westerly in straight
line to Jefferson St. and to beginning." Recorded
as parts of lots 805, 833 and 854, Sq. 1197.

2. Date of erection: Between 1815 and 1819. The Georgetown Assessments of Real and Personal Property of 1813-1818, 1815 and 1818-1819 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, rolls 9, 10 and 11) provide the following data:

1813	Nicholas Hedges, part lot 60 (22.8') Jefferson - vacant - \$500
1815	Nicholas Hedges, part 60, Georgetown, 22.8 Jefferson - vacant - \$330
1818-19	Trueman Beck, part lot 60 Oldtown, Jefferson 22.8, 3 story B. house \$3500

The chain of title seems to indicate that Hedges was the legitimate owner, and Beck may have been the builder of the house. Further research might straighten out the issue.

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: Extensive rebrickling of the facade suggests that the shop door and widely spaced first

floor windows may be later than the original construction. In 1941 Harriet Holter completely restored the interior of the house. At this time the front doorway between the two first story windows was bricked up (see photos taken by R. W. D. Jewett in August 1941 during the restoration; copy photos with this data book, originals in possession of Mr. & Mrs. Mansfield). The doorway between the front and rear ground floor rooms was enlarged, and a modern utilities wing was added to the rear to house modern kitchen, bath, laundry, etc. A rear porch was also added, and the brickwork of the house repointed. The facade is now painted to mask the rebricking.

6. Important old views: An old photograph in the Library of Congress, Dept. of Prints and Photographs, shows the house with its shop-door at the extreme right of the photograph (Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture No. DC/Geo/6-1.)

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Nicholas Hedges:

From 1813 to 1821 Nicholas Hedges owned 1069 Thomas Jefferson Street, and it was during this time, between 1815 and 1819 that the house was built, apparently by Trueman Beck. Mr. Hedges owned various property in Georgetown. In Richard Jackson's Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878, (Washington, D.C., R.O. Polkinhorn, 1878) we find that he was a pew holder in the Presbyterian church on the 1805 to 1808 list (p. 155). The Assessments of 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7) show that he held the following property:

1 lot on the Causway [sic]	400
1 improved lot on High St. [Wisc. Ave.]	1300
1 improved lot on Washington [30th] St.	900
1 cow	15
furniture	100
	<u>\$2715</u>

2. Tench Ringgold:

As Marshall of the District of Columbia, Tench Ringgold often appears in Georgetown deeds. Here, for example, we see that he transferred this property to the Union Bank of Georgetown in 1828 after it had been seized by the court from Trueman Beck. Mr. Ringgold seems to have been a man of some position, for he is mentioned several times in Mrs.

William Thornton's diary for 1800. On February 23, 1800 he came to the Thorntons' house (in the Federal City) to look at an English Mare he wanted to buy (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 10, p. 110). On April 23, "Mr. Tench Ringgold took the English Mare away." (p. 133). Mrs. Thornton notes that on October 28, 1800 "Mr. Tench Ringgold came to dinner." (p. 206). He also owned several "rope walks" where rope was made, one in the vicinity of Greenleaf point, and another (before 1812) on the Mall opposite the center Market, which he operated with a Mr. Heath. After the war of 1812 he assisted the rebuilding: "General Van Ness, Richard Bland Lee, and Tench Ringgold were appointed a commission by President Madison for the reconstruction of public buildings, March, 1815." (CHS, v. 22, p. 154.)

3. John Marbury: see HABS No. DC-154.
4. Morris Adler, who owned the house from 1857-1873 was Secretary of the Potomac Lodge No. 5 from 1855 to 1861, and from 1871 to 1873.
5. John Gantt:

John Gantt participated with Robert Peter and James Thompson in the partition of lots 60 and 61 in 1799 (Liber D folio 267). The assessment records for 1800 to 1807 give us a good idea of this gentleman's wealth and property holdings. (Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7)

2 lots in Beatty Addn	400
2 lots in Beatty Addn	800
1 lot near old warehouse	800
13 lots in Holmeads Addition	1300
1 negroe man	140
2 negroe women	200
1 girl and child	100
2 horses & Pheaton	300
1 cow	10
furniture	400
	<u>\$4450</u>

6. Mrs. Gertrude Ochs, 1074 Thomas Jefferson St., a long time resident of the area recalls that for "many years" the lower floor, with its separate entrance, was a shop in which cigars were made. Both lower rooms were used. (Interview, September 7, 1967.)

7. Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1915-29 Henry J. Weaver
1931-37 Mrs. Laura Weaver
1939 Lilian M. Denton
1941 vacant
1943 Thomas Bancroft
1948-54 James K. Vardaman, owner
1956 Harold M. Curtiss, owner
1960 David M. Bane
1961-67 Mr. & Mrs. John K. Mansfield

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.
National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, rolls 9, 10 and 11.
2. Secondary and published sources: Journal of the Columbia Historical Society.
Richard P. Jackson, The Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C. 1751-1878, Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878.
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: Further search of information on Hedges and Beck.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This simple Federal house has a fine interior, with four original mantels, various ceiling and base moldings, and other ornamented pieces. Though it has been slightly altered in recent years, the layout is essentially the same as when it was a combination shop and residence.
2. Condition of fabric: The west elevation has lost practically all of its original Flemish bond. Reinforcing devices have made the building structurally sound. The interior, and the ell containing the modern utilities are well maintained.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Rectangular structure oriented east-west, measuring 21'2" by 34'4" with an addition projecting to the rear, which measures 21' 3" long. Three bay facade, 2 1/2 stories, with the basement exposed under the porch at the rear.
2. Foundations: Brick foundation walls are evident in the basement.
3. Wall construction: The remains of a fine Flemish bond red brick wall are apparent on the edges of the west elevation; the central area is in common bond (with headers every six rows) and the whole facade is painted red. This same common bond occurs on south elevation. The new addition on the east is common bond with headers every seven rows. The northern partition is a party wall.
4. Framing: Load bearing brick walls with wood joist system.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: The front entrance is two steps down a small brick entrance well. The entranceway is set in a 1' 2 3/8" wooden paneled reveal; 11 1/2" of the reveal is veneered with white wooden paneling (eight panels). Two white wooden porches have been added above the sunken brick patio adjacent to the east side of the house. The upper porch is awkwardly situated because the entrance to it is through a window.
6. Chimneys: Two brick chimneys, now covered with concrete, are located against the north wall midway up the east and west slopes. Both are rectangular in shape, with courses stepped back as they approach the top. Both have projecting terracotta flues.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance, located near the south corner on the west facade, is a round arched opening. The deep wooden paneled reveal encloses a round arch transom with Gothic arch shaped lights separated by curved wooden muntins above a heavy six panel wooden door. In 1941 a doorway with a segmental arch was removed from between the two windows on the west elevation; this was the entrance to the ground floor shop.

b. Windows and shutters: Six over six double hung wooden sash windows on the first and second floors are protected beneath metal frame storm windows containing two large panes of glass. The windows have steel lintels and are flanked by double panel fixed louver shutters (painted dark green) on the second floor, west elevation. The first floor windows, however, are under segmental arches and have shutters hinged only on one side. The windows have stone sills below. Shutter catches hold shutters on the first floor level on the west elevation.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The steep north-south gable roof is covered in metal and painted red.
- b. Cornice, eaves: A continuous wooden strip with metal flashing forms a sort of frieze, east and west eaves also have a curved metal gutter.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Two dormers with metal covered gable roofs are symmetrically placed on the west slope. Each has a four pane fanlight above a six over six double hung window enclosed by two simple small wooden pilasters and a simple open pediment with returned cornice.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: East-west side hall with two rooms to the north on each floor. See measured plan of first floor.
2. Stairways: Stairs have simple, well designed newel posts and balusters, running dog stringer appliques, and pendant bosses at turns. The main stair is dog-leg with runs of 12 and 5; 7" risers and 10 3/4" treads; the wooden rectangular balusters are painted white. The circular handrail is flattened on the bottom side. From the landing are 4 steps to the bathroom in the second floor ell. Stairs to the third floor have a run of 11 and 6, with 3 winders going to the porch on the top of the ell. A straight stair goes to the basement.
3. Flooring: Wood planks about six inches wide.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls, usually with chair moldings, are plastered or papered; in one room, there is a three inch beaded wooden wainscoting. Ceilings are plaster.

FEDERAL HOUSE
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5. Doorways and doors: Doorways have simple architraves. Most interior doors are wooden 5 panels with the top two panels smaller. There is a nicely handled 8 5/8" thick wooden hall arch.
6. Decorative features and trim: Three types of ceiling moldings are found: foliated cavetto molding with a cable base; simple cable molding; and repetitive half circles molding. Heavy, well carved chair and base moldings occur throughout.
7. Notable hardware: Lock boxes (3 7/8" x 7 1/4") with brass knobs.
8. Lighting, type fixtures: Modern ceiling and table incandescent lighting.
9. Heating: Fireplaces are still in use, though the house has gas furnace steam heat. Finely handled mantels exist throughout, three of which are of beautiful dark wood with an abundance of reeding and well-handled moldings. The side colonnettes vary, but all rest on squared plinths. Superimposed on these are well carved entablature shelves. In the second floor living room is a more ornate blond mantel with decorative compo motifs. Unlike the others which have simple reeded and carved friezes, this one is ornamented with applied swag-like foliated decor. The center panel contains a small bas-relief of Diana and her dog.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Facing west onto Thomas Jefferson between M Street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, this late Federal house is located in an old residential group.
2. Enclosures: Modern wooden and brick fence around rear court.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: To the west it abuts a tree-lined red herringbone brick public walk.
5. Landscaping: A rear court of flat basket weave red brick is surrounded by ivy, roses, ferns, geraniums, magnolias, and apple trees.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



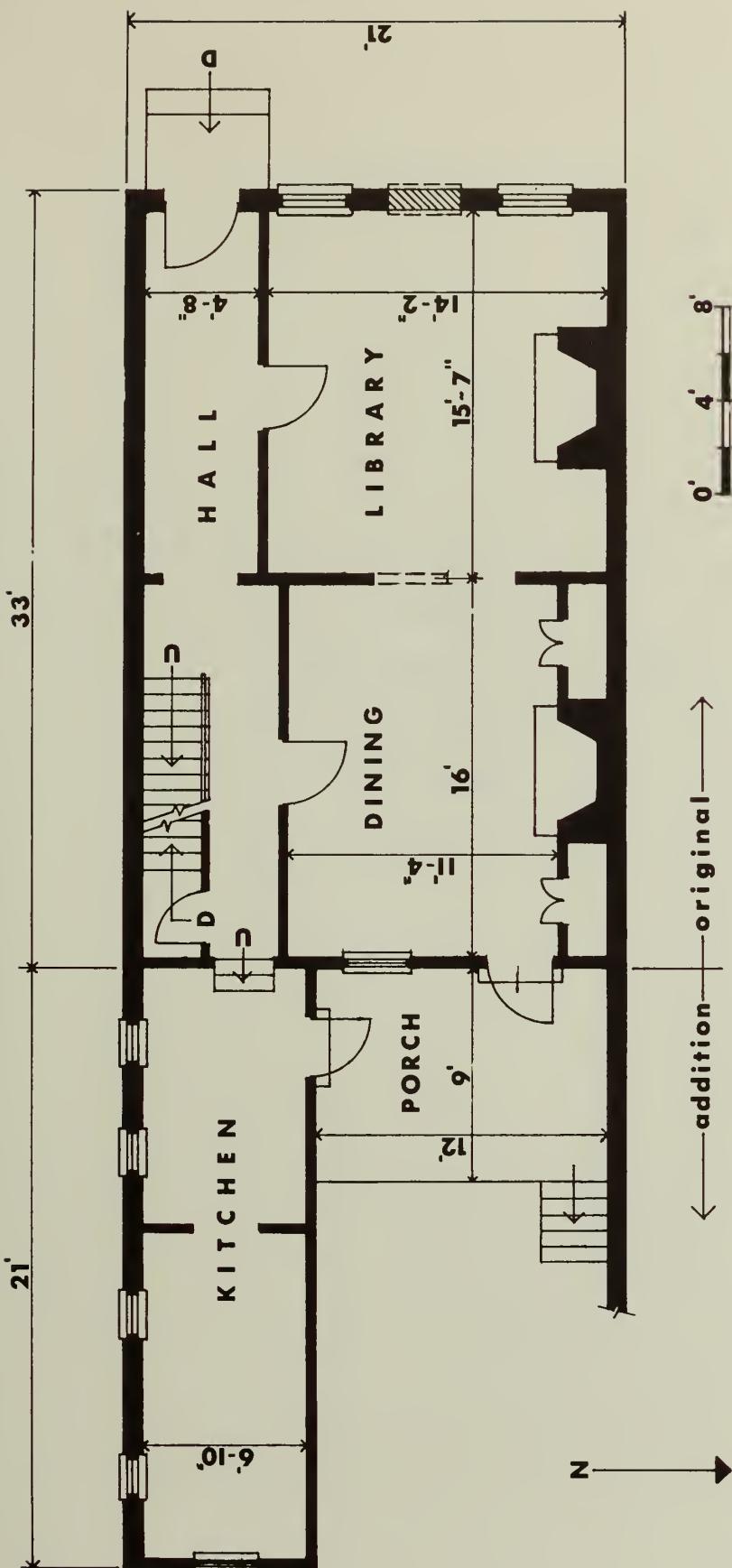
Federal House
1069 Thomas Jefferson Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



mantel detail, second floor living room

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



1069 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Historic American Buildings Survey
Measured and Drawn Summer 1967

FEDERAL HOUSE

1063 Thomas Jefferson Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE District of Columbia		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
COUNTY TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1063 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W.			
ORIGINAL OWNER	unknown	2. NAME	Federal House
ORIGINAL USE	residence	DATE OR PERIOD	early 19th century
PRESENT OWNER	Mrs. Margaret Barton	STYLE	Federal
PRESENT USE	residence	ARCHITECT	unknown
WALL CONSTRUCTION	brick	BUILDER	unknown
NO. OF STORIES	2 and 1/2 with basement	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC No

The facade has many attractive details, such as: splayed flat stone lintels with keystones, a round stone entrance arch with keystone, a modillioned white wooden cornice with large carved terminal brackets, and a wooden dormer pediment containing a wooden keystone. The house is covered with a north-south gable metal roof. A brick offset chimney is at the south apex. Windows are nine over six and six over six double hung, some with double panel fixed louver shutters, painted black.

The interior has been somewhat altered with new floors and an addition on the east side. The pleasant interior has well handled functional details. In the dormer attic the original 7 and 12 inch wide flooring is still in place. Most walls are plaster, but in the living room the brick (load bearing) walls are exposed and painted white. There are heavy base moldings throughout. The stairways are the essence of simplicity with square newels (no caps), rectangular balusters, and rectangular handrails with chamfered top edges. The fireplaces have molded wooden mantels.

In the rear is a flat common bond red brick irregularly shaped, pavement with bordering ivy and roses. On the west side the house abuts a tree lined walk of red herringbone brick. It is located in a small well maintained residential section.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered	No	Interior	Good but altered	Exterior	Good
M Street							
		 					
		7. PHOTOGRAPH					
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)							
3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service					
		DATE OF RECORD September, 1967					



Federal House
1063 Thomas Jefferson Street
photos: George Eisenman, 1967



CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

South of M Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL, GEORGETOWN

Location: Running through Georgetown, D.C., east and west, parallel to M Street and about 1 block south of it.

Present Owner: National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Present Occupant: Not Applicable.

Present Use: Scenic and recreational.

Statement of Significance: A remarkable engineering achievement of the early 19th century that played an important role in the development of Georgetown commerce, and stimulated trade and settlement of the interior.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. and B. History of the Canal:

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which cuts through Georgetown between M Street and the Potomac River, is today an important asset: it provides an open space which with picturesque walks enhances the surrounding property; in some areas benches provide a pleasant park-like retreat; it is used for National Park Service barge trips; and here begins a popular walking trail to Great Falls, along the restored tow path. For many, it is also a reminder of the commercial activity of 18th and 19th century Georgetown, and of the engineering skill of the past century. But while we appreciate the Canal for these reasons, we must remember that it was built purely as a commercial venture, and although care was taken to do the work well and solidly, virtually no thought was given to scenic or aesthetic factors: the early Patowmack Company, for example, contemplated blasting out the Little Falls and the Great Falls of the Potomac which were to them simply impediments to travel.

There were many reasons for planning the improvement of the navigability of the Potomac river. Especially in the 18th century, when roads were completely inadequate for trade, the river was an important link with the interior of the vast tract of Virginia. It was also important simply as a highway independent of any commercial activity. In the 19th century the commercial aspect was greatly increased by enlarged markets for coal, lumber, fur, tobacco, and other commodities. Thus interest in making the Potomac more navigable first gave rise to the Patowmack Co. in the 18th century, which constructed locks and canals around major river obstructions, and finally, the far more reliable and successful Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. of the

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL
HABS No. DC-147 (Page 2)

19th century which obviated the unreliability of river travel, by constructing a canal parallel to the river, and drawing water from it. This is the canal that exists today, extending 184.5 miles from the tidal lock in Rock Creek at the eastern side of Georgetown, to Cumberland, Maryland. The first 22 miles of the canal are now restored and operable.

- 1747 The first formal interest in the Western part of Virginia and the Ohio River valley was manifested in 1747 when the Ohio Company was formed to colonize the Ohio River valley. The company was made up largely of Virginians, and Augustine Washington, George Washington's half-brother, was a major shareholder. Exploration, which utilized the Potomac River considerably, was begun in 1750 and in 1754, the year the French and Indian War began, they were building Fort Prince George at what is now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This fort, captured and finished by the French, was renamed Fort Duquesne.

George Washington was actually one of the first to envision making the Potomac navigable all the way to Cumberland, Maryland. As an assistant on a survey expedition sent out in 1748 by Thomas Fairfax, 6th baron, (who owned large tracts of Western Virginia) Washington became familiar with the region, and in 1753 had been sent again (by Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia) into the Ohio valley to assert British claims against the French. His next excursion in 1754 to what is now Waterford, Pa., essentially began the French and Indian war.

- 1754 Thus Washington had more knowledge of, and contact with the area than most men, and in 1754 dreamed of a link via the Potomac to the Ohio River (and the Mississippi) which would be a most important strategic and commercial link with the Eastern Shore.

- 1776 The American Revolution clearly put a stop to earlier plans, and so it was not until a few months after Washington resigned as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army in 1785 that he could turn again to his pet project. He secured passage in the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland of acts to help organize a company that would undertake the work that was needed to make the Potomac navigable. With the appropriate authorization, stock was sold, and George Washington, not surprisingly, was elected president of the newly formed Patowmack Company. He was the zealous head of the enterprise until he resigned in 1789 to accept the presidency of the United States; but until then he devoted much of his time to supervising actual work on removal of obstructions in the river, and the various locks and canals that were to circumvent rapids that could not be blasted

out. In August, work was actually begun on clearing rocks and sand bars from the river and in deepening parts by the construction of dams along the shore.

- 1786 The following year, 1786, construction of locks on the Virginia side of the Potomac began, to pass around other obstructions. Those at Great Falls, for example, are still to be seen.
- 1800 Two significant references to the progress of the Potomac Company canal project at this time are to be found in the Diary of Mrs. William Thornton. On Sunday, January 5th, 1800 she records that her husband and several friends "were proposing to go to the great Falls, twelve miles from G. Town to see what state the works are in, & to know what is necessary to be done first as the Potomak Company obtained a loan from the State and they mean to proceed with the Canal Locks &c as fast as possible." (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 10, p. 91) For Thursday, January 23rd, 1800: "After Dinner Mama & I went to George Town to a few stores, and then to see Mrs. Dorsey--Found there Mr. Nicholas King--engaged in Drawings & calculations respecting the Locks &c at the Great Falls afterwards Mr. Laird & Mr. J. Mason came in, they with Mr Dorsey are appointed by the Potomak Company as a Board to set in George Town to attend to their business." (CHS, v. 10, p. 98)
- 1802 Work on the locks, and clearing the river progressed slowly, partly due to labor shortages, and so it took 17 years to bring the work near completion. In 1802, five canals were completed: around Little Falls, on the Maryland side; around Great Falls on the Virginia side; around Seneca Falls, and two canals at Harpers Ferry. These varied in length from 50 yards to over 2 miles. Two types of craft used the waterway, log rafts ("gondolas") that were usually broken up at Georgetown, and pointed boats ("sharper's") that were poled back up. This then, was the precedent both for trade on the Potomac, and for man made improvements that reached their height in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
- That same year, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the well known architect, completed a map entitled "Plans and sections of the proposed continuation of the Canal at the Little Falls of the Potomack" and this plotted a route of a canal of some extent, and parallel with the river. Although the path he took through Georgetown is more angular than the one constructed 30 years later, it indicates that even this early, a more reliable waterway was contemplated.
- 1821 The Potomac Company was not, however, a great success. As early as 1812 and 1816 attempts to charter a canal company were "fended off" by the Potomac Company. (Sanderlin: A Study of the History of the Potomac River Valley...., 1950, p. 53) "More than \$500,000 was expended on this project;

yet the removal of obstructions to navigation was never successfully completed. It was found that the boating season was limited to periods of high water...which did not much exceed 2 months a year. The shippers complained that boats waiting for the river to rise were often delayed so that cargoes were not delivered on the date promised. Frequently, the boat and cargo were seriously damaged in the perilous passage down the river.... In 1821, a joint committee appointed by the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures to examine the affairs of the Potomac Company recommended that its charter be revoked." ("Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Maryland", p. 5)

This committee report grew out of the Virginia Board of Public Works which was created in 1816 and was concerned with inland communication. It decided that actually, the Potomac Company had failed to fulfill its charter "to provide navigation for boats carrying 50 barrels of flour in the driest seasons" (Sanderlin, p. 54).

Thus in 1820 the Board sponsored two surveys of the valley, and in 1822 the report of the engineers recommended abandonment of the Potomac Company, and the building of a complete canal system.

- 1823 In response to this report, the Virginia assembly incorporated a Potomac Canal Company, but was not immediately joined by others interested in the project. In December, President James Monroe advised Congress to provide \$30,000 for a complete survey and estimate of the cost. The following year estimate was received, but considered too high. Since the Erie Canal, which had been started by New York and Pennsylvania in 1817 with the identical aim of opening up interior trade, was a known success, two engineers experienced in that work were engaged and in 1827 their report indicated that a canal from Washington to Cumberland, Maryland, could be constructed for about \$4,500,000. Encouraged by this, subscription was begun in October, and
- 1827 in June of the following year the new Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was organized. On May 16, 1825, "at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, duly held at Semmes' Tavern, in Georgetown..." the former canal company had agreed to a Deed of Surrender giving the new Canal Company its former charter rights along the valley. ("Mr. Semmes, tavern keeper," is mentioned in Mrs. Thornton's diary for Saturday, February 15, 1800 (CHS v. 10, p. 107).)
- 1828

The first president of the new company was Representative Charles F. Mercer. On July 4th (a day auspicious for such acts) construction was actually begun with the first spade-ful turned by President John Quincy Adams, at Little Falls.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL
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- Ironically, on that same day, July 4th, 1828, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was begun, which was to run parallel with the Canal, and ultimately contribute to its failure.
- 1829 In order to meet the labor shortage that developed in the following year, many laborers were imported from England as indentured workers, and during that first year of work, the total force reached over 3100 men. The first annual report of the President and Directors of the company was printed that year, and optimism was high. Land for the canal which was to run through Georgetown was acquired in 1829 and 1830. A deed dated December 5, 1829 (D.C. Recorder of Deeds, Liber WB 33, folio 13) states that Tench Ringgold, Marshall of the District of Columbia was to convey to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal "property of Margaret Anderson" part of which is now lot 851: "as much of this land as is needed to grantee for purposes of making a canal."
- 1830 By November of 1830, the first section of the canal was completed, and ran from Little Falls, above Georgetown, to Seneca, Maryland. The following year the section from Little Falls to Rock Creek, (i.e., through Georgetown) was completed. Richard Jackson, in his Chronicles of Georgetown (1878) records a mishap that occurred at this time: "During the excavation of the canal through the town...on the section between Market [33rd] and Frederick [34th] streets a sand blast was fired by a contractor, when large rocks were hurled through the air. One rock struck the dormer window in the house of Doctor Charles A. Beatty, on Water [K] Street, and smashed it to pieces; another rock, weighing one thousand and forty-five pounds struck a horse...producing instant death. The indignation was so great against the contractor that he fled the town." (p. 42).

The first map of this Georgetown section of the canal is the one published in 1830, before the Canal was actually complete, by William Bussard. This is part of the currently restored section of the canal.

Progress of the work on the canal in this Georgetown section is significant to note. In the Report of Col. John J. Abert and Col. James Kearney, of the United States Topographical Engineers, upon an Examination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Washington City to the "Point of Rocks" (Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1831) the work then accomplished is described. Water had not yet been let into this section of the canal, but the canal itself was virtually complete. Bridges were still being built. They examined the basin where Rock Creek enters the Potomac, and where a moll and tide lock were constructed. Lock No. 1 was a stone lock "faced with the Aquia Creek freestone, and has the appearance of a good piece of masonry" (p. 7). It measured 100 feet

long, 15 feet wide, with a lift of 8 feet, which was the standard for the canal. The pool following Lock No. 1, measuring 100 by 40 feet, was "inclosed by a stone wall, generally well constructed, but at places there appears to have been too many small stones admitted." (p. 7) The following Lock No. 2 was a little different. "Its sides are secured by dry stone walls. There is a drain from the streets of the town into this pool." (p. 7) Messrs. Abert and Kearney felt that the drain should have gone along side the pool and discharged into the basin, and not directly into the canal pool. This may be the same orifice photographed, north side, near the 29th Street Bridge. At the pool above Lock No. 3, they observed that its sides were "protected by a wall of dry masonry. There are stone steps on each side of these pools, conducting to the bottom...." (p. 7) These steps are no longer to be found. "The whole of the canal, which passes through the town, is to be revetted by a stone wall, the greater part of which is already built, and is a specimen of good work." (p. 8)

Stone bridges arched ~~the~~ the canal where it cut across a street. These were complete at Green Street (29th), at Washington Street (30th), at Jefferson Street, and at Congress Street (31st) which last bridge had a 40' span. "All these bridges are very neat and substantial structures, faced with the freestone of Aquia Creek, well laid, with hammered faces." (p.8) All these bridges were replaced by iron ones in 1866-1867.

One does remain, however, the High Street (Wisconsin Avenue) Bridge. "The span of this is to be 54 feet. The abutments are partly completed, and the centering for the arch is erected, and as much of the work as is done, is certainly of a very substantial character." (p. 8)

- 1833 Despite these optimistic reports by its fifth year the Company was in financial difficulties: 62 miles of the canal had been completed, up to Harpers Ferry but the company was almost out of money. "There followed a long 17-year period of severe financial struggle before the canal finally reached Cumberland. The State of Maryland repeatedly responded to the company's plea for aid, and, by 1839, had invested more than \$6,000,000 in the project." (Chesapeake and Ohio, Maryland", p. 7) Delay was also caused by a controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about the right of way between Point of Rocks and Harpers Ferry. Work, however, proceeded steadily. The Aqueduct Bridge, crossing the Potomac and ultimately linking the Alexandria Canal with the Chesapeake and Ohio in Georgetown was finally begun; it too was to be one of the engineering feats of the time.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL
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- 1835 In the Seventh Annual Report of the Company, a note of great optimism was struck. "Our success so far has forever put to flight the evil forbodings and doubts of sceptics who boldly pronounced the enterprise to be impracticable and visionary; and we have the consolation of knowing that there are no difficulties in advance so appalling as those we have triumphantly passed." (p. 5)
- 1836 The company as well as local Georgetown businessmen were well aware of the added advantage that the canal brought in the form of water-power. The canal, over 35 feet above the level of the Potomac at Lock No. 4, could provide a new source of power for milling, and thus could even further promote business in Georgetown. In 1829 Virginia had passed an act to emend the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: "The said President and Directors, acting in behalf of said company...may sell, let, or otherwise dispose of, any surplus water in any part of said canal, or of any feeder or reservoir thereof...if they shall be of opinion that no injury will result therefrom to the navigation of the canal." (House Doc. 143, p. 2) This amendment had to be agreed to by Congress, and Maryland. On 13 January 1836 a petition by a long list of distinguished merchants of Georgetown was submitted to Congress, who had not yet agreed to the change. Among the signers were the following: A. Reintzell, M. Adler, Francis Dodge Jr., John Marbury, Francis Dodge (Sr.), W. C. Corcoran, and Thomas Corcoran. This source of new power was to be a great stimulus.
- 1837 By 1837, the canal was completed 107 miles above Georgetown;
1839 by 1839, to within 50 miles of Cumberland, Maryland. William Elliot, in his guide to Washington of 1837, tells us that "the embankments are acquiring, by time, greater solidity, and the president [of the Canal Company] thinks they warrent the belief, that no further interruptions will take place, in consequence of breaches in the banks. The inner slope of the tow-path has been covered with broken stone to a considerable extent, and it is proposed to continue this mode throughout the entire route. The dredging machine in Georgetown basin, has had great effect removing the deposits of sand and gravel." (p. 278) Contributing to the expense, he notes that the Board of Directors of the canal company "complain of the heavy damages they have been obliged to pay for land, through which the canal was located." (p. 279)
- 1850 The last stretch of the canal to Cumberland, was not opened until October 10th, 1850. Here the canal stopped. The cost of the difficult enterprise had been far more than expected. In Randolph Keim's guidebook to Washington in 1880,

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL
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he asserts that it was completed "at a cost of \$13,000,000 of which Maryland subscribed \$5,000,000 [sic], the United States \$1,000,000, Washington, \$1,000,000, and Georgetown, Alexandria, and Virginia, each \$250,000." (p. 214) The enumerated constructions are also impressive: "The execution of the enterprise was a work of great difficulty. There are 75 locks of 100 feet in length, 15 feet in width, and averaging 8 ft. lift; 11 aqueducts [sic!] crossing the Monocacy river, consisting of seven arches of 54 ft. span; also 190 culverts of various dimensions, some sufficiently spacious to admit of the passage of wagons. The canal is fed by... [7] dams across the Potomac, varying from 500 to 800 ft. in length, and from 4 to 20 ft. elevation.... The tunnel through the "Pawpaw Ridge" is 3,118 ft. in length and 24 ft. in diameter." (p. 214)

The Chief engineers for this undertaking were Charles B. Fisk, who had also assisted Major William Turnbull, builder of the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, with the Georgetown abutment design, and Benjamin Wright.

Even going no farther than Cumberland, trade grew, and large quantities of coal in particular came down in canal boats. 1871 In 1871 "the peak year, about 850,000 tons were carried on the Chesapeake and Ohio. In some years of this period the canal company made a considerable operating profit, which was quickly applied to the payment of back interest on its tremendous debt.... More than 500 boats were in operation." ("Chesapeake & Ohio, Maryland," p. 7)

1876 It was during these prosperous years, from about 1850 to 1889, that one of the most ingenious of the canal constructions was completed. This was the "Outlet Incline", a device rather like a dry dock on wheels, that received laden canal boats on a wooden trough, let out the water, and then eased the trough (and boat) down the bank, a 40 foot drop, at a 30° slope into the Potomac. The machine, largest of its kind in the world, was completed on July 10, 1876, with William R. Hutton as engineer. Situated one mile above Georgetown, it served until 1889 when a disastrous flood destroyed it, as well as much of the canal wall which separated the Potomac from the canal channel. Like the Aqueduct Bridge, which had been completed in 1843, it received much attention in publications throughout the United States and abroad.

1889 Due to a decline in cargo caused by the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, increased road coverage, and the opening and development of other eastern ports, the Canal, especially after the flood of 1889, began its decline. Constant repairs necessitated by the canal dike being washed

out and other expenses of upkeep were increasingly difficult to meet, and when a flood in 1924 again devastated the canal, it ceased operation for good. Its fate for many years was in doubt until October 1938, when the Department of the Interior bought the 184.5 mile length, from Georgetown to Cumberland for \$2,000,000. A press release of 1924

August 12, 1938 announced this intention and added: "With the canal company property come all the records still existing of the original Patowmack Co.... Many of the records are in Washington's handwriting and bear his signature." From the beginning preservation of the canal was clear: "the 22 miles between Georgetown and Seneca are to be restored by the National Park Service...to its former physical state as a historic site." Some of the responsibilities of the old canal remained however: water had to be maintained in the Georgetown section because of the mills there with leases from the Canal Company. Extensive restoration work on this lower section was done in 1938 and 1939, with barge trips beginning in 1938 on the new scenic and recreational canal.

Above Georgetown, some work in repairing flood damage, restoring the tow path and embankments, and even reconstruction work on Lock #15 was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1940. Since then it has been maintained and restored by the National Parks Service, and is increasingly enjoyed as a recreational and scenic asset.

Date of Erection: Georgetown section, 1831.

Architects: Charles B. Fisk and Benjamin Wright (entire canal).

Original plans, construction, etc: None known, but the original papers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., now in the National Archives, may have some.

Important old views: A large number of early prints and photographs are to be found at the National Park Service (both Hains Point and Rosslyn); Fine Arts Commission, Washington; Great Falls Museum; Georgetown Public Library; D.C. Public Library; Library of Congress; and in private collections.

C. Sources of Information:

* = publications referred to in text.

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2. Secondary and published sources:
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Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
August, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

As a great 19th century engineering feat, with historical significance and scenic qualities, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is one of the most important structures on the Georgetown waterfront. As stated in a report of 1831, "the whole canal, which passes through the town, revetted by a stone wall...is a specimen of good work."

The 8/10 mile stretch of canal from the Potomac River to the Aqueduct Bridge was a center of trade and commercial activity which contributed greatly to Georgetown's becoming an active commercial center in the District of Columbia in the 19th century. This

contribution was not limited to transportation; the canal also furnished water power for various industries along its path, enabling the area to grow. Structures of the past century line the embankments. Usually functional in design, these commercial and residential buildings are good examples of early waterfront construction.

Today the canal has again found a new way to contribute, through recreation. The National Park Service purchased the canal in 1938, and since then it has been maintained and restored, to be used for bicycling, walking, and boating. The satisfying evidences of good workmanship are apparent everywhere: in the batter (sloping) walls, the lock gates, the hardware, the remaining stone bridge, and the Aqueduct. From this purely commercial venture, there remains a "good piece" of structural work, a fine environmental relationship, and an evocation of life of a past era.

B. and C. Description:

The canal is built of stone hewn from local quarries, mainly brown and gray sandstone and limestone, set with hydraulic mortar, or in dry walls. Coursed range, rough rubble, and coursed rubble, battered (sloping) masonry is used in connection with dry walls. The dry walls, mainly lining the canal walls, are to prevent washing of the side berms, the earth embankments which contain the water trough. Though much reinforcement and replacement has occurred, the canal remains structurally sound.

At the mouth of Rock Creek are located the tidewater lock (A) and the Potomac weir (B). The lock has fallen into disrepair with crumbling walls and missing gates. The walls are coursed range ashlar masonry. The movable gates have been replaced by three open fixed gates of 12" x 12" wooden members. This closed off the Potomac, as did the weir (B) across the mouth of Rock Creek. Evidence of the substantial construction of this weir is still to be seen in remnants on the west side; in the creek, however, only rotting posts and planks are evident. Coursed ashlar bulkheads flank the creek and are in good condition.

Continuing up Rock Creek it is apparent that fill has been added on both sides (C). Twentieth century bridges occur from the mouth northward to lock #1 (G): a concrete bridge (D) passes over above the tidewater basin, and the concrete and steel bridges of K Street and the Whitehurst Freeway pass over the creek above this at E.

At the entrance to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal channel (F), fill has narrowed the basin which was originally there. On the northern side of the mouth a heavy post and plank revetment protrudes partially into the basin mouth. Also on the northern

side the towpath begins, and continues on that side to the 34th Street footbridge.

After the entrance basin the canal begins its 35 foot climb in Georgetown with Lock #1 (G). Like all the following Georgetown locks, the battered walls are of coursed range ashlar, grouted with hydraulic cement. Though structurally stable, concrete and brick infilling has been added. Originally all locks were uniformly designed to be 100 feet long, 15 feet deep and 14' - 8" wide with rounded wing walls.

The lock gates are of heavy timber. A typical gate is 8 feet high by 9 1/2 feet wide, made of a heavy wooden frame which turns on a pivot post about one foot square. The gate is pivoted by a 23 foot long lever beam in a horizontal arc. The pivot posts, resting in rounded stone openings, are secured by three inch wide metal straps let into the stone copings and fastened with square bolts. The gates are frames of 12" x 12" heavy timber with thick diagonal sheathing on the up stream side. Two butterfly sluice valves occupy two of the three bottom bays. These are operated by metal rods which extend vertically to the top and are there squared. Operation of these was by spanners (long handled wrench-like devices.)

Following Lock #1 is a typical pool with dry wall revetments, H. Here barges could wait to enter the locks, or let others pass. Next the reinforced concrete 29th Street bridge (with steel railings) crosses Lock #2 (I). On the northern wall of the 147' x 48' pool (J) which follows is a unique culvert (probably the one protested in 1831) formed by carved semi-circular stone pieces held together by the compression of the stone revetment above. Unfortunately, it has been filled with concrete. The asphalted towpath is nine feet wide here. It varies in width and covering throughout; though usually unpaved, asphalt, cobblestone, concrete, gravel, and brick appear. The width of the towpath varies from six to twelve feet.

The 30th Street bridge, similar to that at 29th Street, traverses Lock #3 (K), with the National Park Service barge embankment park to the northwest creating a pleasant expanse. The dry walled pool (M) is also lined by the shaded brick paved park.

The Thomas Jefferson Street Bridge, similar to the ones at 29th and 30th Streets crosses Lock #4 (O), which is followed by a pool (P). The atmosphere of the past is recreated by the cobble-stone towpath with its abutting residences on the north side. The brick residences (Towpath Row) with flat and segmental brick arches are usually crowned with corbeled brick courses and metal gutters. One of the larger ground floor windows of the Row supposedly was once used to serve meals through to the canal workers. A projecting second floor of the Towpath Apartments overhangs the

towpath near 31st Street.

The canal travels under the steel 31st Street Bridge. A picturesque walk extends from here westward with a ten foot graveled towpath arched by a row of trees. To the north, projecting planks at about 14 feet extend from a building crowning the northern towpath revetment. The door, just above, was probably for loading merchandise on and off the barges. (Q)

The Wisconsin Avenue stone segmental arched bridge (R) with a span of over 50 feet, covers the path and canal under a stone intrados with rusticated voussiors and keystones. The ringstones and copings reflect the fine workmanship of past days, as do the spandrels of coursed range. Jutting slightly from the revetments on either sides of the canal are stone ashlar buttresses. The canal berms are retained here by rubble dry walls.

An eight foot towpath continues on the north side (S) beside a sloping dry wall adjoining the buttress; now it is a dry wall, though it probably had hydraulic cement which was too thick and therefore deteriorated. Across the canal the dry walls have steel rod reinforcement. Here also natural rock outcroppings have been incorporated into the wall above which a tree protrudes adding extra stress to the revetment. Two warehouses built close to the canal on either side enclose this area. Two metal connecting bridges between them span the canal. Though poorly maintained, both buildings exhibit interesting fenestrations. The northern revetment (see HABS DC-144) is skintled (various irregular protruding scabbed faced stones) with bluish-grey stone in random courses. About 3/5 the way up the wall is a projecting stone course above which is a row of broken off planks near the top. This is probably the remains of large loading platform.

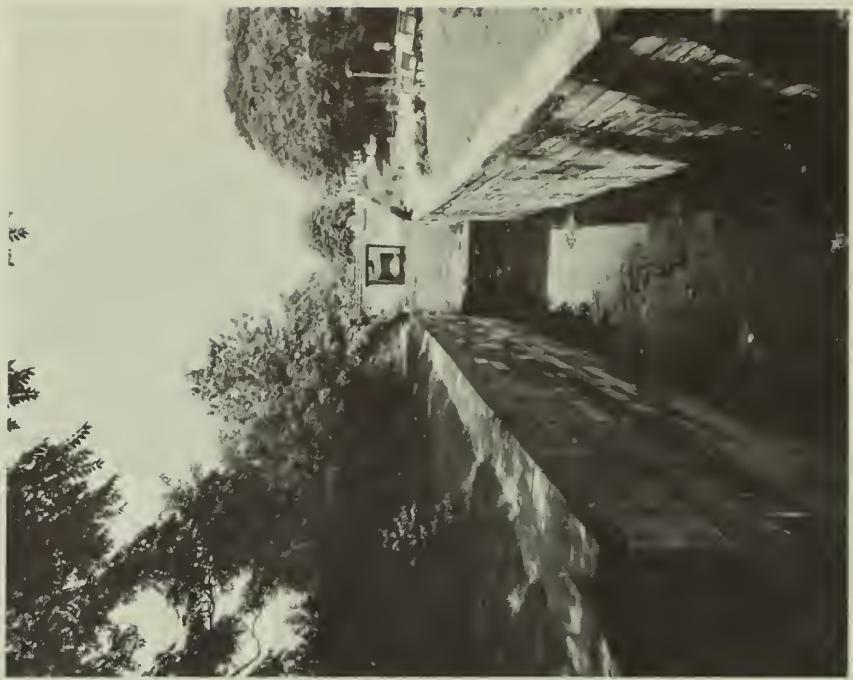
At Potomac Street (T), a steel trussed foot bridge with wooden plank flooring spans the canal. Three culverts open to the south, at least one of which feeds the millrace to Bomford Mill (now, at U Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co., see HABS DC-143). At 33rd (V) and 34th (W) Streets, steel trussed bridges with concrete and wooden flooring cross the canal. The towpath revetment from Potomac Street westward remains dry wall rubble except a new strip of small wet wall squared stone masonry finished in August 1967 on the east side of the north end of the 34th Street footbridge. The canal retaining wall is of two types: old dry walls and new small stone wet walls (which are steeply battered). In this area on the south side was the turning basin which has since been filled. After crossing over the 34th Street footbridge to the south side the towpath continues westward passing under two modern concrete bridges: the Key Bridge and the Whitehurst Freeway Bridge (X). After reaching the Potomac Aqueduct Bridge (Y), the canal maintains its course westward.

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D. Site:

Retaining walls and buildings flank the canal most of this distance. The various types of walks, walls, and vegetation which border the canal are numerous; there is, however, a uniformity to the whole area. At the western end, the lush foliage of the Maryland countryside begins as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal moves toward Cumberland.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Georgetown
Lock No. 3

photos: George Eisenman, 1967

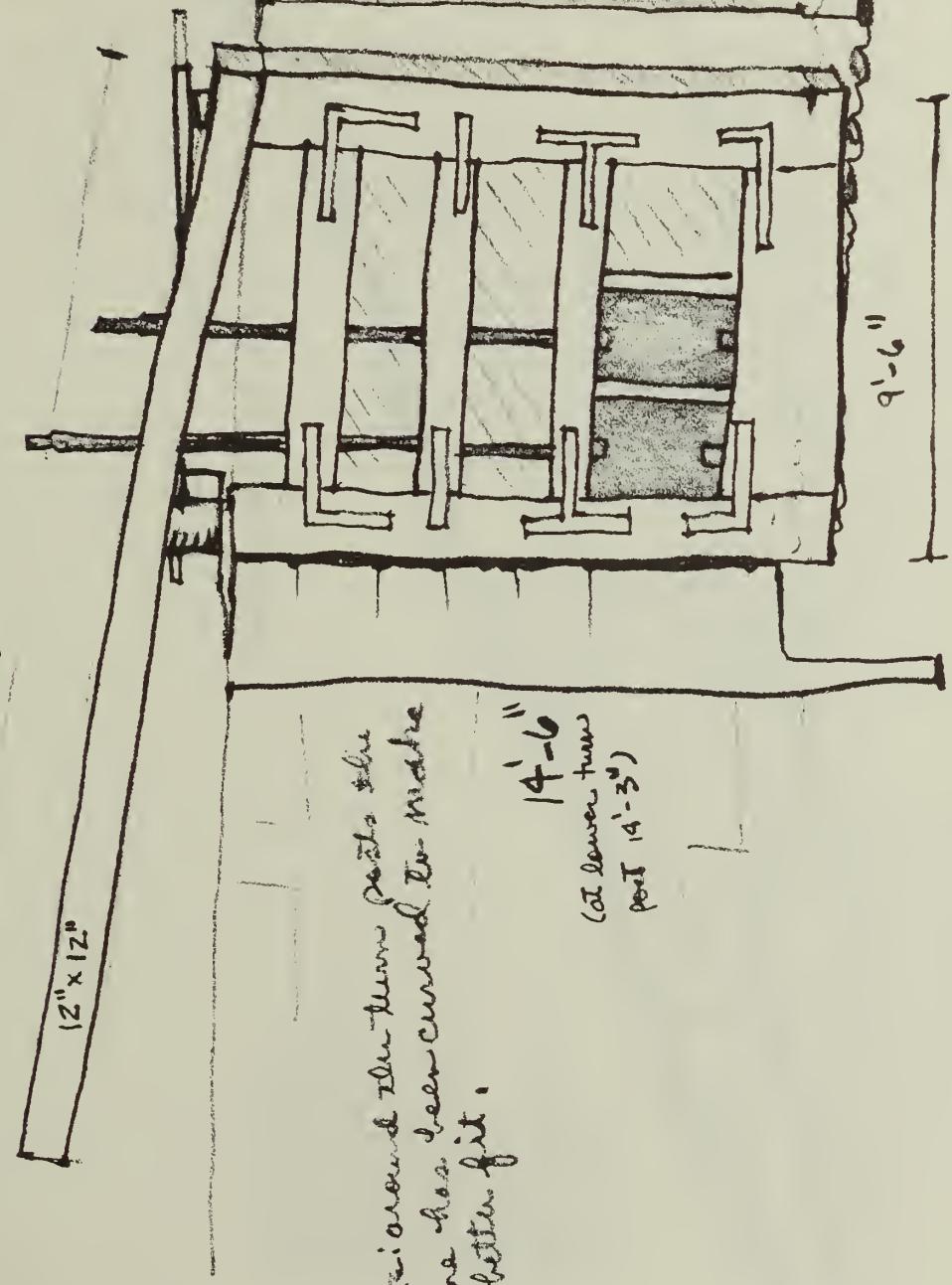
LOCK #2.

#3.

10'-0"

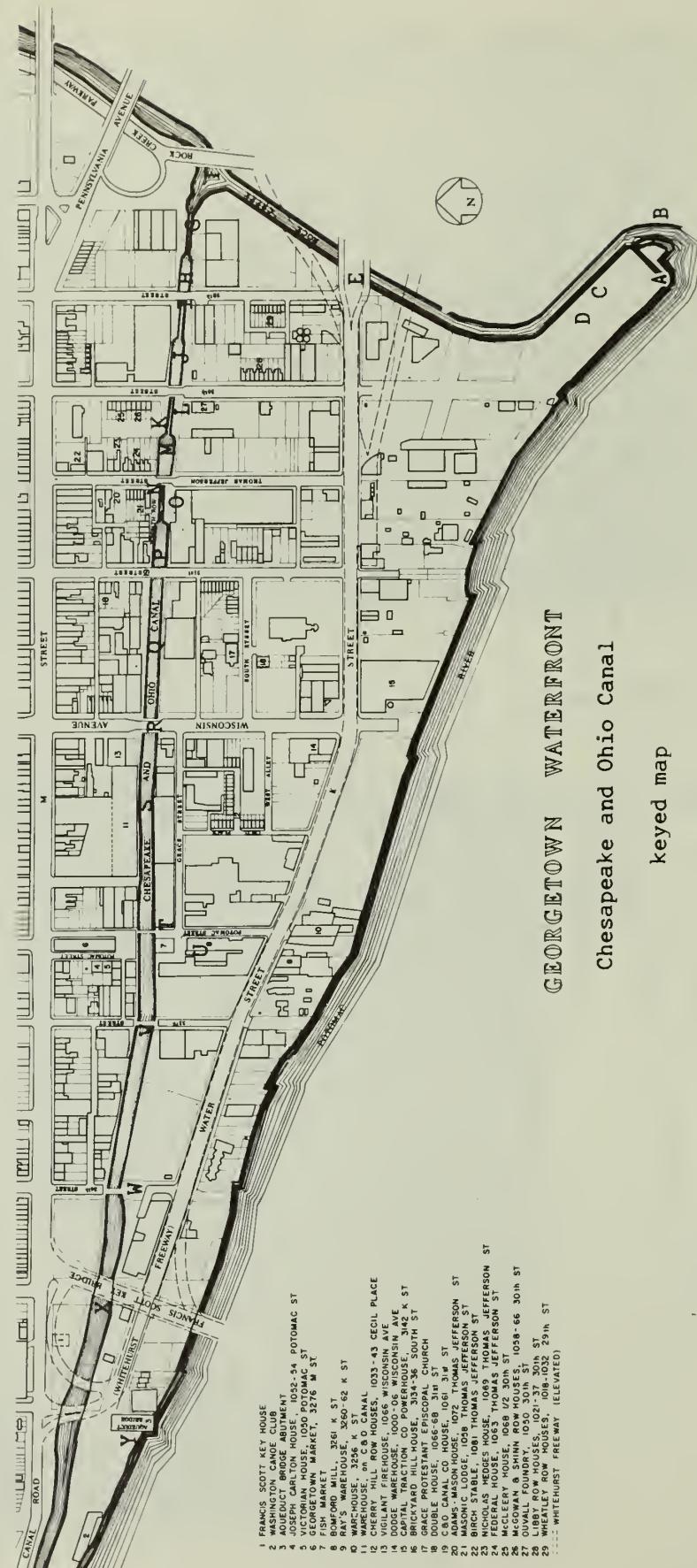
25'-3"

12" x 12"



Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Georgetown

Sketch and Measurements of gate, Lock #2



GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Keyed map

TOWPATH APARTMENTS

1061 31st Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1061 31st Street, N.W.		2. NAME Towpath Apartments
ORIGINAL OWNER C. & O. Canal ORIGINAL USE Storage House PRESENT OWNER Mr. Joseph Smith, Jr. PRESENT USE Apartment House WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick-Flemish & Common NO. OF STORIES 2 in front, 3 in rear		DATE OR PERIOD early 19th century STYLE utilitarian ARCHITECT unknown BUILDER unknown

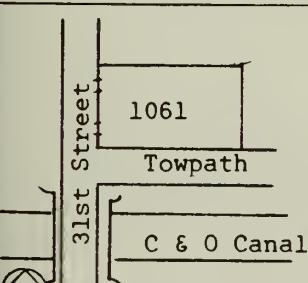
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC No

This is apparently an early commercial building which has been transformed into a triple dwelling unit. The walls are load bearing brick in Flemish and common bond, poorly pointed, and painted light gray with army green trim. The fenestration is formed by flat brick arches and wooden and steel lintels. It has nine over six double hung wooden windows and some army green shutters which are double panel with fixed louvers and ornamental metal catches. The wooden lintels over the six panel wooden doors on the west have raised square end blocks containing incised concentric circles. The west cornice is of three corbeled brick courses supporting a protruding rounded metal gutter. On the south a variety of clapboarded and balustraded rooms and porches overlook the cobblestone towpath and the C. & O. Canal. The six paneled wooden door at the south with twin bubble-glass lights has side panels of four lights over one panel. A steel fire escape is attached to the east wall.

The interior has many original pieces in good condition: doors, strap hinges, moldings, and fireplaces. In the basement the rubble foundation and wooden joists are evident.

For historical information, see page 2.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered No		Interior Good	Exterior Good
			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)			
7. PHOTOGRAPH			
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service	
DATE OF RECORD September, 1967			

Present occupants: rear apt. : Elwood Smith
street level : Mr. and Mrs. Donald Green
second floor apt.: Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith

The following information was provided by Mr. Joseph Smith jr. of Smith Development Corporation (3711 McComb Street), which manages the apartments for Mrs. Eva W. Bolton, the owner. Mr. Harry Boss, a former owner, is the ultimate source of the information.

It is said that the building was begun by the C and O Canal Company when it was constructing the canal through Georgetown (i.e. 1831) for use as a store-room for equipment and machinery. As the canal progressed, it was turned into a tavern, and later into stables. In 1941 when the structure was bought from Harry Boss by Mrs. Eva W. Bolton and Mrs. Maynard Barnes, it was used as a stable and "nonconforming residence" (Mr. Smith). It was then gutted, with the fireplaces, moldings and floor boards saved, and completely redone, with much new mill-work replacing that which was lost. The lower apartment, off the towpath had been the stable, and the living quarters above. It has thus a unique split level floor plan.

In 1963 the interior was repaired somewhat, and redecorated, and the exterior south wall was completely repainted to stop water entering.

(Interview, September 1st, 1967.)

Photographs of 1938 show that the wooden additions on the south side to the rear, above the lowest apartment, were in place at that time.

Prepared by: Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967



Towpath Apartments
1061 31st Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

CANAL WAREHOUSE

Entrance, 3222 M Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

CANAL WAREHOUSE

Location: North side of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Warehouse Alley and Wisconsin Avenue (32nd St.) The entrance is at 3222 M Street N.W. (Georgetown) Washington, D.C.

Present Owner: D.C. Transit System, Inc.

Present Occupant: U.S. Government Defense Communications Agency, annex E.

Present Use: Communications center.

Statement of Significance: A remnant of a Georgetown tobacco warehouse, once a flourishing trade. The retaining wall on the south side is of unique appearance, with rustic stonework.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

- a. The rear portion on the canal seems originally to have been a tobacco warehouse which unloaded directly into canal boats. Subsequently, other owners put it to various uses. The following information is supplied by the Commission of Fine Arts from the records of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Washington and Georgetown (303 7th Street N.W.): Date of Policy: December 31, 1839, Reference Number 817, page 203. "\$4,000 on the 2 story brick building commonly known as 'the small Tobacco Warehouse' covered with slate now occupied by Richard B. Mason and others for the manufacture and storage of corn brooms, and the storage of the materials of which they are made, situated on the north side of the Canal between High [Wisconsin Ave.] and Market [Potomac] Streets in George Town, not adjoined by any other buildings."
 - b. In the early 1850's it was used as stables for horse-drawn omnibuses, and continued in use as a storage warehouse and repair shop for public transportation vehicles until about 1963.
2. Date of erection: Prior to 1838, the date of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Washington and Georgetown policy to Richard Mason, ref. no. 444, p. 99. (Essentially the same text as

the policy quoted above.) The building in its present shape is clearly represented on the Albert Boschke map of the area, published in 1861 but drawn in 1857. (See also Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 27, p. 283 for information on Mr. Boschke and his map). This map was of great accuracy, with buildings drawn from actual field measurements.

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The interior of the building has been completely transformed. Before being remodeled by the U. S. Government it had a modern poured concrete floor with mechanics' pits; these were all filled in and recovered in the remodeling. The 1903 Sanborn Insurance Atlas indicates: "Cement floor, iron roof truss." The canal facade shows numerous windows that were blocked up at some time.
6. Important old views: The warehouse is shown in the lithograph by A. Sachse & Co. of about 1883, entitled "The National Capital Washington, D.C." (Library of Congress).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. "By 1854 the two largest [horse drawn omnibus] lines were the Citizens Line and the Union Line.... The Union Line was operated by John E. Reeside and Gilbert VanDerwerken. They had their stables in an old tobacco warehouse on M Street west of Wisconsin Avenue where the present M Street shops of the Capital Transit Company are located. The rear portion of the present building is said to be identical with a portion of this old warehouse." E.D. Merril, president of the Capital Transit Company, in "Changing Fashions in Transportation," (CHS v. 48-49, (1949) p. 161.) Mr. VanDerwerken came to Washington about 1850 from New Jersey, where he had owned a factory that made stage coaches, railroad cars, and omnibuses.
2. Washington directories provide the following information about the building:

1915-33	Capital Traction Co. repair shop
1935-62	D. C. Transit System Inc. repair shop
1965	vacant
1967	U. S. Government Defense Communications Annex E.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The warehouse, which seems to be composed of three sections added at different times, has interesting fenestration on the south side. The structure has a unique rustic stonework retaining wall on the canal side.
2. Condition of fabric: The interior has been gutted and remodeled. The openings on the canal side have been mostly filled. The roof has a recent shingle covering; the brick walls are in good condition on the exterior.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The original building seems to have been only the rectangular section parallel to the canal, measuring about 338' x 75', clearly shown on the Boschke map of 1861. The wing connecting this portion to M Street is 89' wide and extends about 175' north of the older section; it is shown on the Sachse 1883 lithograph. A third addition since that date has filled in along Warehouse Alley to M Street. The canal facade is not completely straight, but bends slightly south at the east end to follow the line of the canal. The canal facade is in three sections, a central gabled bay, with a wing on either side. There are two stories above a high stone basement story without windows. The heavy stone retaining wall extends an additional 30' west (below Warehouse Alley) and 3' to the east.
2. Foundations: Brick to grade. Along the canal is a heavy stone retaining wall.
3. Wall construction: The south wall is of common bond red brick with header rows usually at every eighth course and has five pointed star shaped tie rod plates. The brick wall is built on top of a stone revetment approximately 35' high.
4. Framing: Load bearing walls.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: On the south side the warehouse rests atop a revetment of dark gray and bluish-gray stones in random range; the rough hewn surfaces project from a few inches to a foot. About 3/5 the way up the wall is a row of projecting squared stones, above which is a row of broken off planks, near the top of the revetment. These are probably the support brackets of a long loading

platform and the remains of its wooden roof. A smooth stone coping crowns the revetment. Spanning the canal from the top of the revetment are two metal bridges: one an open truss and the other enclosed.

6. Chimneys: A variety of metal vent towers, a red brick chimney, and a round metal stack project above the roof line.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: In the south elevation (eastern end), there appear two large vertical rectangular openings filled with cinder blocks. The center section contains eight evenly spaced segmental arched openings which begin at the coping atop the revetment. These are also filled with cinder blocks.
 - b. Windows and shutters: No shutters. In the eastern section of the south elevation, the first and second floors have nine infilled segmental arch windows with stone sills. The infilling consists of concrete block and brick. The center section has three infilled segmental arched windows at the second floor level and a small louvered window under the apex. The western section has, on the east end, two small rectangular openings (now sealed up) at both the first and second floor levels. The remainder of the fenestration in this section is composed of five sets of two story recessed round arch openings with brick dados flanked by elongated two story segmental arch windows. All have cinder block infilling.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The east and west sections have east-west gable roofs. The center gable section has a north-south gable roof. All have shingle covering.
 - b. Cornices, eaves: The eaves of the east and west sections have squared sheet metal projecting gutters. The center gable section has metal flashing along the south edge.

C. Description of Interior:

This interior has been gutted and remodeled several times and nothing of any of the original structure is visible inside.

CANAL WAREHOUSE
HABS No. DC-144 (Page 5)

D. Site: The "tobacco warehouse" is incorporated in the rambling structure of the old Capital Traction Warehouse and forms the southern facade overlooking the Canal and its towpath. All parts but this southern side are surrounded by commercial activities. Across the canal is another brick 19th century warehouse thus giving this section of the canal an appearance very much as it was a century ago.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967
and
Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
The Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968



Canal Warehouse
Entrance, 3222 M Street

photos: George Eisenman, 1967

THE POTOMAC AQUEDUCT

West of Key Bridge

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

THE POTOMAC AQUEDUCT

Location: Georgetown abutment: at waterfront, adjacent to extension of 36th Street (west side). Adjacent, Potomac Boat Club, 3530 Water Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Pier No. 1 and South Abutment remnants: west of junction of Key Bridge and Virginia shore.

Present Owner: National Park Service

Present Occupant: The Potomac Boat Club stores boats under the southern arch of the Georgetown abutment.

Present Use: Boat storage (below), flower garden (in trough) of Potomac Boat Club.

Statement of Significance: An important and well preserved remnant of one of America's earliest engineering triumphs. Intimately connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the development of commercial Georgetown in the early 19th century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. and B. Physical History, and Historical Events:

The expected success of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which would bring great amounts of inland produce to the port of Georgetown, spurred quick action across the Potomac, in Alexandria. As a rival port to Georgetown, merchants soon conceived the idea of linking their city with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by an extension of the canal, which would thus make Alexandria just as desirable a terminus for canal traffic as Georgetown. In 1830, Congress granted a charter to the Alexandria Canal Company, and negotiations were started for linking it with the Chesapeake and Ohio. The two would have to be joined, across the Potomac, by an aqueduct bridge which would allow the canal boats to cross the river without unloading their cargoes into sailing ships, which would have made the extension of the shipments to Alexandria prohibitively expensive in comparison to Georgetown. This aqueduct was begun from the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1833, the same year that the seven mile branch canal to Alexandria was begun, and both were completed ten years later, in 1843.

The aqueduct bridge, "a stupendous work," was considered one of the most remarkable engineering achievements of the

time: it was almost a quarter of a mile long, and its piers were founded on solid rock, below 35 feet of water and mud at places. It was published and proclaimed in America and abroad. Today there are three vestiges to be seen: a stone course from the northern tip of the Virginia causeway abutment, below and to the west of Key Bridge; one of the original stone piers, protruding about 6 feet from the water level in front of this causeway remnant; and on the Georgetown side, the massive aqueduct abutment of two stone arches which was built by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The heavy and impressive stone work, as well as the total impression of the massive structure, is reminiscent of the Augustan Porta Maggiore in Rome, which also carried water across the top.

Probably few structures of this kind can be documented as well: one can trace its progress almost day to day in the reports and day-accounts of Major William Turnbull of the United States Topographical Engineers. Because of the U.S. Government's interest in improving domestic trade and communication, and also undoubtedly because Alexandria was at that time still within the District of Columbia, Congress passed an act on June 25th, 1832 providing \$100,000 toward the work. Major Turnbull was assigned supervision of the construction by the Army Topographical Engineers. On March 3rd, 1837 \$300,000 more was provided by Congress.

- 1829 The site for the abutment had already been fixed by engineers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Messrs. Wright and Roberts in 1829; nothing further was done, however. After being appointed to carry out the project, Major Turnbull conducted his own examination of the river bottom and the site starting in late August, 1832. His survey showed a greater depth of the river and mud than suspected, and he elected to take a different angle, one that was at right angles to the flow of the water rather than the oblique angle of Wright and Roberts. He then applied to the Mayor of Georgetown to use the lower part of 35th Street for the abutment site because, as he suggested, "it might be of advantage to the town to unite with the Alexandrians in constructing a roadway upon the piers of the aqueduct. This suggestion met with the decided approbation of the mayor...." (House Doc. 459, p. 3). Unfortunately, the matter was referred to the councils, who each appointed a committee. They agreed to let him use the street "next west of the one designated" but could not act definitely on the site, and nothing was done. Thus, Major Turnbull reports, "we were compelled by circumstances beyond our control... to fix the abutment upon the site designated by Messrs. Wright and Roberts," which was adjacent to the west edge of the extension of 36th Street. (It did not, therefore,

form an extension of the street as he had hoped.) "I narrate these facts," Major Turnbull explains, "that professional men commenting upon the position of the axis of the aqueduct, which is oblique to the stream, may be informed that neither Mr. Fairfax [the engineer of the Alexandria Canal Co.] nor myself had any agency whatever in placing it where it is." (House Doc. 459, p. 3) In view of these difficulties in securing the abutment site, it is indeed ironic that on July 4th, 1836 by act of Congress it was provided that "the Corporation of Georgetown...be and it is hereby authorized to sell in fee simple, or otherwise dispose of and convey all that portion of Fayette St. (35th) and Lingan St. (36th) in said town, lying south of the canal...." The 36th St. extension went to Thomas Brown and Robert P. Dodge.

The plan of the aqueduct was also altered from Major Turnbull's original ideas. "Having no instructions on this point, we were left entirely to the guidance of our own judgement.... It was to consist of twelve arches of stone, supported by eleven piers and two abutments; the arches to be one hundred feet span and twenty-five feet rise.... This plan was approved of by the president and directors, with the exception of the superstructure, the cost of which, being beyond the limited means of the company, was left for after consideration. The plan was further altered by rejecting the abutment piers; but eventually these were restored, on the recommendation of the engineers. A causeway of earth, three hundred and fifty feet in length, was substituted for three of the arches at the southern extremity of the work.

"The adoption of the causeway made a change in the arrangement of the piers necessary; and it was then decided that the aqueduct should consist of eight piers, one hundred and five feet apart at high-water mark; the southern abutment to be twenty-one feet thick, with circular wing walls, thirteen feet average thickness at the base; sixty-six feet in length on each side, to connect with the slope walls of the causeway. The northern abutment, which is to be built by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is not yet decided upon. Each of the piers to have an ice breaker on the up-stream end." (House Doc. 459, p. 3)

- 1833 Advertisements for bids to build the aqueduct, following the above outline, were published on January 29, 1833, and a number of bids were received, varying from \$99,092.13, to \$247,909.63. The procedure seems to have been thereafter to hire out specific parts of the work to different firms. The first one contracted built coffer dams on a new and improved plan, since none to sustain the pressure

of 35 feet of mud and water had heretofore been built. These cofferdams were a complete and utter failure; the water within rose and fell with the tides, no matter how vigorously the pumps worked.

- 1834 Work was begun again, with new machines, in January, 1834. It took from March 4th to March 26th to pull out all the old cofferdam, and a new and heavier type was made, in which an inner wall was constructed from 40 foot timbers, and an outer wall of 36 foot piles. This was sunk into the mud, the inner piles driven down to bed rock (through 18 feet of water and 17 feet 4 inches of mud at Pier No. 2, with which they began) and the outer piles driven well into the mud. The space between the piles was filled with clay puddling. The outer piles should have been 40 feet long also, for much difficulty with mud oozing in from the bottom, and leaks occurring plagued the work. The shorter outer piles had been chosen in an unfortunate search for economy.

The achievements of Major Turnbull are more remarkable since few such cases in founding large stone piers on solid rock had ever been done before, and none at this depth. On September 2, 1834 pumping was begun on the water inside the dam, but due to many accidents, breaks in the machinery, ruptures in the cofferdam, and so on, for weeks only about one hour's worth of pumping could be achieved on any given day. Excavating machinery could finally be put in place in October, but again, breaks and flooding held up work. By October 22, six feet of the mud had been removed, but pumps broke, mud oozed in, leaks kept appearing and flooding the excavation, dredging machinery was buried by sand, ropes broke and stretched, laborers would not work in cold weather, and other such disruptions made the work a nightmare.

"I had been much disheartened by these frequent leaks and incursions of sand...it was not very pleasant to recollect that the other dam (No. 1) [begun in June, 1834] was constructed upon precisely the same plan as this, and that, consequently, the same difficulties might be reasonably anticipated." (House Doc. 459, p. 15) Cold weather also added to mechanical difficulties for it made cast iron brittle and more easily broken. On November 23rd, "during the night it was so stormy that it was impossible to keep lights" as they attempted to replace a broken crankshaft.

Major Turnbull was determined, however, to press on with the work. On December 3rd, rock bottom was finally reached in the cofferdam for pier No. 2, but constant incursions of mud, that slipped under the puddling (because the outer

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piles were not at bedrock) settling of the puddling, constant breaking of the pumps and other machines held up masonry construction until January 3rd, 1835. The next day the river froze over, preventing barges from bringing in stone, and work had to be suspended after protective shields had been built around the cofferdam.

Somewhat understandably, Congress did not continue its financial support in 1835, but private citizens raised money and work began again on April 22nd. Masonry construction got under way, the blocks of stone being lowered into the site by derricks, set on rails, and operated each by 4 men and a boy. "Stones weighing from three to four tons were, by these means, hoisted up and lowered into the dam with great ease." (House Doc. 459, p. 19) The finest cement was used throughout, and the ice breaker at the head was made from carefully cut granite from Sandy Bay, Massachusetts. By June 21st, the masonry was above the top level of the dam, and now hoists were used. This work was inspected on June 20th by President Andrew Jackson, and two of his cabinet members, and (with remarkable confidence) the water pumps in cofferdam No. 1 were demonstrated.

The masonry for Pier No. 2 was finally completed on August 1st, 1835; the total cost of the masonry, including the cutting and transportation was \$6,986.18.

This account gives a fair impression of the first pier constructed. Detailed plates of the dams, their framing, the machinery, and the site were published as well as the report, and thus was equally important to the engineering world as to the Government.

On June 23rd, 1835 work was begun on Pier No. 1, the cofferdam of which had been put in place shortly after that of No. 2. Major Turnbull's fears were well founded, and besides all the familiar problems that he had met with the cofferdam for Pier No. 2, the puddling had been in place so long that it was compacted, and would not settle to fill the many leaks that opened up. The final solution was to use a pile driver over the leak. On July 1st of the same year, the cofferdam for the south (causeway) abutment was begun, and by constructing a floating saw mill, work was greatly speeded up. Work was suspended on December 5th.

1836 And thus work continued slowly, learning from previous mistakes. Construction for 1836 began on March 22nd, but new difficulties plagued Major Turnbull and his crew. On June 2nd, the water was 5' 7" above the ordinary point

of high water, and thus not only were the cofferdams several feet under water, with one of the steam engines swept off, but the currents also eroded out mud and puddling from the bases of the dams, causing some damage. But pumping out the water was still their most difficult task: "On the 20th [of July], the dam was pumped out again, but soon filled. August 4. Another attempt was made to free the dam, but with no better success than heretofore; it was emptied, but filled again immediately." (House Doc. 459, p. 71) Work on the south abutment and on the dam of Pier No. 1 continued, and by November work could begin on masonry of this pier which once started, progressed speedily. This time, although the river froze over in November, a channel was kept open by a barge continually plying back and forth from the cofferdam to shore.

- 1837 In 1837, work began speedily in January with the completion of Pier No. 1, and continuing on the south abutment. Work 1840 thus progressed on the piers until 1840, when the last one was completed.

Building the piers of the aqueduct bridge, then was arduous and constantly beset with difficulties; the annual "Report from the Topographical Bureau," of 7 November 1837 stated: "A more difficult work has been rarely heretofore undertaken. It may with propriety be considered, for boldness of design and skillfullness of execution, as unprecedented among works of that kind." (p. 3) The following year, the Report of 26 November 1838 went further to say that the bridge "is probably one of the most extraordinary works of modern times, equally adapted to reflect credit upon the country as upon its engineer's skill." (p. 367)

- 1828 The northern abutment, which still stands today on the Georgetown waterfront, was a less difficult task. Plans for it go back to 1828 when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal directors noted the plan to extend the canal "from the basin at the western line of Georgetown to Rock Creek." Mention was also made of the contemplated canal extension to Alexandria: "it is proposed that a suitable site be procured, and a proper abutment be erected...to support the commencement of the aqueduct." The previous year, on July 31st, 1827, a freeholders meeting in Alexandria had resolved to subscribe \$250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal so that Alexandria could benefit from a lateral canal linked with it. The Alexandria Canal Company formed in 1830 had great difficulty in prompting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to construct the northern abutment, and from April 1831 to July 1836 many "respectful but urgent applications" were submitted to them. Since little was done the aqueduct bridge was, as we have seen, begun 1833 from the south (Alexandria) side instead, in 1833.

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- 1836 On July 28, 1836, a resolve was passed to start work on the northern abutment, following the plans of Major Turnbull, but was put off by the stock holders, and much discussion about the expected expense took place. On May 28, 1838, Major Turnbull sent copies of the abutment plans to Mr. T. F. Mason, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which showed the changes that Mr. C. B. Fisk of the Chesapeake and Ohio thought advisable. The original plan of the abutment, which was compatible with the then proposed arched aqueduct bridge, had been drawn up in 1832.
- 1837 The report that Colonel J. J. Abert made on the northern abutment of the Potomac aqueduct (12 June 1837) gives us a good idea of planning two years before work was actually begun on it. He states that the rest of the aqueduct was of plain and sturdy construction, and thus was not frivolous or expensive, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company could have no real objection in continuing it in the same style. The arched plan which was proposed was more expensive than the causeway on the Alexandria side, but in Georgetown it had to cross a street and so could not be a solid abutment. And, most interestingly, Colonel Abert recognized aesthetic factors: "There is no doubt the expense of this connecting structure could be much reduced by the simple erection of stone piers to sustain a wooden trunk; but the undersigned, for one, would regret a plan which would so disfigure the town, and, therefore, recommends that the work necessary to carry the connecting basin across the street should be an arch of stone." (p. 15)
- Mr. Fisk presented the plans again to the Board, with an estimate of its cost, showing where the site would be, and how it would attach to the canal, on July 19, 1837 and agreement was finally reached.
- 1839 Actual work on the abutment began in 1839: in Major Turnbull's report of December 31st, 1839 he notes that "piers Nos. 6 and 8, and the portion of the northern abutment which is upon the shore" were worked on. Excavation of the foundation of the northern abutment, the southern part of which would rest in the water, cost \$975.06 1/4. The model of the wooden superstructure of the bridge itself was made at this time, at a cost of \$64.62 1/2. (Sen. Doc. 178, pp. 20-22)
- 1840 During 1840, work on the abutment sped along. Between March 31st and April 3rd, an old wharf on the site was removed, and on April 6th, the frame of the abutment cofferdam was put in place, and by May 23rd, it had been completed,

pumped out, and mud excavation began. On May 30th, the excavation was complete "and the rock was swept off. The mean depth of the rock below high water mark was 19.8 feet; the lowest point was 25 feet below high water." (Sen. Doc. 178, p. 41) Masonry was begun on June 3rd, and by the 24th it was two feet above the high water mark. On July 27th, they "commenced setting the ring-stones of one of the arches in the northern abutment" and on the 30th "the centre of the second arch" was placed. On the 10th of September he could note that "one of the arches in the northern abutment was closed today." A break in the canal wall held up work from October 12th to November 5th, since no stone could be transported to the site.

On the night of November 11th, however, a disastrous fire occurred. It destroyed a warehouse, "a large carpenters shed, under which the framing of the superstructure was going on; a truss, nearly finished; 270 pieces of North Carolina timber, which had been kyanized and dressed for the stringers of the superstructure; and many other articles of value, including the model of the superstructure." (Sen. Doc. 178, p. 43)

Work was soon resumed, however, and on November 23rd, the second arch in the northern abutment was completed, and on the 30th removal of the cofferdam around the southern end was begun. It is interesting to note that in 1839 and 1840, when most of the work on the abutment was done, the total itemized expenses came to \$39,519.13, with the removal of the cofferdam costing \$462.59 1/4. The stone had cost \$7,484.45 1/2, and the cutting of it \$380.93 3/4.

Major Turnbull's report of December 31st, 1840 with work near completion, was full of optimism. The last pier was completed, and the northern abutment lacked only the parapet walls. "When I reflect upon the numerous difficulties which we have overcome in the progress of the work, and recall the disheartening predictions of that numerous portion of the community who looked upon the attempt to establish foundations at so great a depth, and in a situation so very exposed and dangerous, and who did not fail to treat it as an absurdity, I cannot but congratulate myself upon having so happily succeeded; and whilst so doing, I recollect, with a very grateful sense of what I owe them for it, the very generous confidence which the president and directors of the company always reposed in me." (Sen. Doc. 178. p. 35) The success of the piers was shown by a spectacular and violent breakup of the ice in February which did not harm them in the least.

The final stage of work was devoted to the superstructure. This, as we recall, was to be of wood, constructed in the manner used essentially for covered bridges in which wood trusses supported the load between piers.

"Early in the year our attention was given to the plan of the superstructure for the aqueduct, which, from the limited means of the company, had necessarily to be of wood. The several ingenious plans of wooden superstructures used in the country were duly considered; but one perfected by Mr. [Benjamin] F. Miller, the master carpenter and principal superintendent of the work, was preferred; and a model, constructed on his plan, having been tested in the presence of the president and directors and several scientific gentlemen, was adopted by the president and directors who, with the same laudable desire which has always governed them, to render the work as permanent as possible, ordered that all the timber used in the superstructure should be subjected to 'Kayan's process' for preserving timber." (Sen. Doc. 178, p. 37). White oak and North Carolina heart pine was used. (The finished superstructure was 28 feet wide, with a trough 17 feet across and 7 feet deep, and a tow path five feet wide next to it. The length was 1100 feet.) (Jackson, Chronicles of Georgetown, p. 129)

- 1841 The following year saw the completion of the north abutment, and half of the wooden framework for the water trunk
- 1842 was in place by November 15th. In 1842 the report from the Topographical Bureau could announce that "the frame to sustain the canal trunk [has been completed] and the work is now in such a state of forwardness that no doubt is entertained that the water may be let into it during the course of the next season." (House Doc. 2, p. 276)
- 1843 The complete bridge was finally opened for use on July 4th, ten years after work was begun on the Virginia side. The local enthusiasm over this engineering feat can be glimpsed in contemporary guidebooks.

William Morrison's guide, published in 1842 before the bridge was quite complete, includes a (completed) engraving of the bridge which makes it look as though its framework sides were covered with sheathing. Since this was the practice with covered bridges of the period, in order to preserve the timber trusses, (which were untreated), the artist may have thought that a sheathing would ultimately be added. Mr. Morrison points out that the piers of "this stupendous work" were built of granite and founded on solid rock "so as to withstand the shock of the spring ice, which, rushing furiously from the stormy regions of the falls and narrows above, passes with almost resistless

force against the bridges of the Potomac...." The aqueduct piers, however, "built in the most masterly manner, will bear up against any force that may be brought against them." (p. 75) Charles Lanman, writing in Bohn's Handbook of Washington in 1861, also feels that "stupendous" is the best word for the bridge, and notes that it has "attracted the attention of European as well as American architects and men of science." (p. 108)

In the 1853 Washington and Georgetown Directory the author observes that "it has attracted the notice of every scientific architect in Europe and America; even Prince Albert's attention was called to it, though unfortunately he placed its locality upon the Delaware." (p. 67) Mr. Jackson in his Chronicles emphasizes its uniqueness in America: "The construction of two abutments and light piers of stone, built upon the rock of the river at a great depth below the surface, was a triumph of engineering skill, not surpassed by any similar work in the country." (p. 126.) A description of the Aqueduct Bridge in 1859 is also recorded by an anonymous traveler in an account he wrote thirty years later: "At Georgetown the canal crossed the Potomac on a long wooden bridge or aqueduct built similar to a carriage bridge but instead of a roadway it had to support a box filled with water through which the boat sailed. This required that the sides should be braced and made sufficiently strong to keep the water from pressing them out. At the very top was a narrow tow path and rail to keep the mules and driver from falling into the river below. After the river is crossed, the canal runs through a nearly level country...." ("Life on the C. & O. Canal: 1859," edited by Ella E. Clark, Maryland Historical Magazine, v. 55, No. 2 June, 1960, p. 116.)

The history of the aqueduct bridge does not stop there, however, for the superstructure was changed several times. The need for a substantial bridge across the Potomac had grown to such a point that the narrow carriage lane across the aqueduct bridge was inadequate by 1856, and the House of Representatives requested on March 10th information regarding a bridge across the river at Little Falls, or near Georgetown, or the purchase of the right of way over the piers of the aqueduct bridge. In response to this, Major Turnbull wrote a letter on March 25 stating his views. It was far more economical to use the old piers, as they were built to hold a far heavier superstructure. "A doubt exists with me whether the constant jar of the travelling on the bridge would not cause the aqueduct to leak if constructed of wood, or a combination of wood and iron. I would prefer a superstructure entirely of Iron" which he thought could be built for about \$500,000.

(House Doc. 97, p. 5) This was almost the same as the total cost of the original aqueduct bridge which Joseph Eaches, president of the Alexandria Canal Company (in his letter, March 15th) estimated cost \$575,381.43, including about \$50,000 for the trough and superstructure. Mr. Jackson in his Chronicles simply states that it cost a total of \$600,000, with the locks at Alexandria \$50,000 (p. 126).

- 1857 The following year the Secretary of the Interior reported on his survey, and had a number of suggestions for the proposed bridge. He envisioned nine stone arches, of 105 foot span, that would support the aqueduct. Then, "pillars of masonry, resting partly on the pier-head and partly on the coping, support a superstructure of boiler plate girders, 8 feet deep, spanning the distance from pier to pier, and bringing the level of the roadway to thirty-two feet across the aqueduct." (Sen. Doc. 40, p. 10. 9 February 1857). This system had been tried in England and had been successful, and he also thought a railroad might cross it as well. A partition on the bridge would separate the road from the railway, and he estimated the cost at about a million dollars. "The boiler plate girder has been adopted as being very reliable, presenting great durability, and in keeping with the massive architecture of a heavy stone bridge." (p. 11) This indicates an interesting attention to the aesthetic problems of combining stone and ironwork.

These substantial plans to revamp the bridge were cut short by the Civil War.

- 1861 On May 23, 1861, the aqueduct was drained by the United States government, and the bed was used as an ordinary bridge, a wooden approach bridge crossing the Georgetown canal, and connecting 36th Street with the abutment.
1866 After the war, in 1866, it was returned to the Alexandria Canal company, who leased it to the Alexandria Railroad
1868 and Bridge Co. In 1868 Congress authorized them to erect a highway bridge over the trough, and charge tolls. The original Queen-post truss bridge was removed, and a new wooden superstructure added of the Howe truss type, but strengthened at the sides with laminated wooden arches. This should not be confused with the Burr truss, which also employs large arches, but which are boxed in with kingpost braces. Both the Howe truss and Burr truss were used extensively in covered bridge construction at the time.

The new bridge had two levels, the lower chord of the truss supporting the canal trough and tow path, and the

upper supporting the toll road. As Major Turnbull predicted in 1856, however, the trough of this double-decker bridge leaked, which photographs of the 1880's show very clearly. Mr. Richard Jackson in his Chronicles of 1878 noted: "It has now been ten years since it was reconstructed, and from present appearances, it will have to be rebuilt again to hold water and sustain the weight of travel." (p. 130)

- Because of local objection to the high tolls, Congress authorized the purchase of the bridge in 1881, but the
- 1885 Alexandria Canal Company refused to sell it. In December 1885 Congress authorized \$125,000 to buy the bridge, but when the Company still did not respond, the bridge was condemned and closed to all but foot traffic. In December 1886 1886, the Alexandria Canal Company finally accepted the \$125,000.

- The superstructure was again changed. A light iron truss bridge was put on the existing stone piers, supervised again by a member of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Peter C. Hains, and was opened for public use June 30th, 1888. Its cost was \$80,905, and the approaches over the Canal an additional \$50,000.

- 1903-5 In 1903-1905 Pier No. 5 was completely replaced, and not surprisingly we find that "some difficulties were encountered during the pumping out and making water-tight of the cofferdam" (Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1906, appendix CCC). In the following years, other lesser repairs were made to the piers. But need for a larger and more substantial bridge led to Congressional authorization in 1916 for a replacement, and in 1920 the present Key Bridge was begun, and opened to the public on January 17th, 1924.

- 1933 The two bridges existed side by side for many years until the iron superstructure and the upper part of the piers were removed in 1933. In order to eradicate an "eyesore" and enable local rowing meets to have nine full lanes, all but one of the piers were blasted out by Army Engineers in September to December, 1962 to a depth of 12 feet below the low water line. The rubble was taken to Anacostia Park where it was used as foundation for sea walls. Pier No. 1 was retained, and juts above the water about 6 feet, 30 feet from shore.

The stone abutment on the Georgetown side stands essentially as it was built, except for the northern arch which was raised between 1900 and 1909 to enable railroad cars to

pass under it. Today, two types of iron fencing are to be found on the top of the abutment. One is cast in a gothic lancet pattern and fastened into the masonry itself at the edges of the stonework, and probably dates from 1868. The other, far more utilitarian, made of riveted strips, originally was the guard rail for the 1888 iron bridge which was carried across higher than the abutment itself.

Date of erection:

The stone piers and abutments: 1834-1841

The Georgetown abutment: 1839-1841

The original wooden superstructure: 1840-1843

Architects:

Original wooden superstructure: Benjamin F. Miller, master carpenter.

Stone piers and abutments: Major William Turnbull, U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, with suggestions of Mr. Fairfax, engineer of the Alexandria Canal Co.

William Turnbull, the man who designed the bridge, was chief engineer, invented the necessary special machinery and cofferdams, oversaw the work, kept track of the daily progress, and negotiated with the directors and commissioners of both canal companies for 11 years deserves greater recognition for this important early feat of American building. The Dictionary of American Biography, (Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y. 1931, v. XIX, p. 57) gives an account of his life. In brief, he was born in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1800, the son of William Turnbull, a shipping merchant and iron master who came from Scotland about 1770. William Turnbull, the son, entered the U.S. Military Academy in 1814, and graduated in 1819. He was then assigned to the Corps of Artillery and was mainly engaged in topographical duty until 1831 when he was transferred (as captain) to the Topographical Engineers. After a survey (1831-2) of a railroad route in Mississippi, he was assigned to the construction of the Potomac Aqueduct. During this period of eleven years, he was promoted to the rank of major. Thereafter he worked on harbor improvements on the Great Lakes and on Lake Champlain. In the Mexican War (1846) Major Turnbull served as chief topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, and was active and gallant in all operations. For his services he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and later colonel. After the war he was superintending engineer of the construction of the

New Orleans Customs House (1848-49) and continued surveys of harbors and rivers for canals, lighthouses, and bridges. From 1826 until his death on Dec. 9, 1857, he lived in Washington with his family. The 1843 Washington directory lists him as living at "N. side F n, btw. 20th and 21st W nr cen.", and in 1846 simply "N side F n, bt. 20 and 21 w."

Important old views: A great number of photographs of the bridge in all its various forms are available (Fine Arts Commission, National Park Service, Library of Congress, Peabody Room, Georgetown Public Library, etc.). A selection is included with this data book.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

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- "Documents in Relation to the Northern Abutment of the Potomac Aqueduct." June, 1838. (Washington, but no other government data) (in library of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington D.C.)
- "Annual Report: Bureau of Topographical Engineers, Dec. 30, 1839." 26th Congress, 1st session, House Document No. 2, p. 671.
- "Report from the Secretary of War." (includes plates & report on Aqueduct) 26th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Document No. 178, 5 Feb. 1841.
- "Estimates: Bridges at the Little Falls and at Georgetown." 34th congress, 1st session, House Executive Document No. 97, 1856.
- "Report of the Secretary of the Interior, the report and surveys made in obedience to a resolution of Congress, respecting the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Potomac." 34th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Document No. 40, 9 Feb. 1857.
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Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
August, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The arched stone abutment on the Georgetown shore is the largest and best preserved remnant of the Potomac Aqueduct Bridge. The bridge, begun in 1833, was one of the era's great engineering feats. Records from similar constructions of the past, such as Strickland's Reports on Canals, Railroads, and Other Subjects, (1826) probably aided Major Turnbull in erecting this structure. The first bridge, composed of a canal channel and towpath was completed in 1843. The aqueduct consisted of a waterproofed timber trough with queenpost trusses. A stone abutment supported the bridge on the Georgetown side, and an earth and stone abutment on the Alexandria side. Eight stone piers with icebreakers carried the trough between. The Aqueduct Bridge terminated its service in 1933. Only the Georgetown abutment and one pier, and a remnant of the

Alexandria abutment remain as evidence of the fine construction methods of the past.

2. Condition of fabric: Though altered by raising the northern barrel vault to enable the railroad to pass under, the Georgetown abutment remains essentially the same as built. Except for a concrete soffit, this alteration is undiscernable to the unknowing eye. The voussoirs, spandrels, string course, and coping stones all appear in good condition. The extrados of the northern (modern) vault and a variety of vegetation project from the canal bed.

B. Detailed Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The abutment is rectangular, with rounded corners at the southern end, and a splayed revetment at the northern end (where the canal entered.) It measures 138' 9" x 59' 3" excluding the revetment. There are two segmental arch barrel vaults running east-west.
2. Foundations: Squared masonry of sandstone and limestone to grade.
3. Wall construction: The materials are scabbled-faced, squared-stone masonry of gray and brown limestone and sandstone set in hydraulic cement. Continuous string courses and a coping of rusticated stones project one foot. The string courses occur at the top and bottom quarter points. The upper string course, due to the raised northern vault, is discontinuous. A fourteen-foot wide pier strip occurs between the vaults, and twelve foot strips on either side. As mentioned, the northern soffit is concrete. The southern one is original with a scabbled-faced squared-stone masonry intrados.
4. Structural system, framing: Load bearing stone walls and vaulting.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: Wing wall of scabbled-faced squared-stone masonry with continuous rusticated copings and string courses retain the southern berm of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Beside the eastern revetment runs a series of concrete steps to the southern towpath.
6. Chimneys: Not applicable.
7. Openings: Not applicable.
- 8: Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Not applicable.

b. Cornice, eaves: A rusticated stone coping projects one foot from the wall continuously about the east and west crowns. Above the pier strips the coping has a thickness of nine feet, but eight feet elsewhere.

9. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Not applicable.

C. Description of the Interior:

Under the northern vault is a poorly paved road and railroad tracks. The southern vault shelters stored boats of the Potomac Boat Club.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The aqueduct bridge is oriented north - south between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River beyond the western terminus of the Whitehurst Freeway. It is also just west of the Potomac Boat Club. The Washington Canoe Club is about a hundred meters to the west.
2. Enclosures: Atop the east coping runs a section of wrought, and cast iron balustrade.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: None.
5. Landscaping: South of the berm revetment, a disorderly undergrowth engulfs the walls and trees. This end retains the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal's southern towpath berm, which is now used for recreation.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



The Potowmack Aqueduct, with original superstructure
photo: c. 1865. Peabody Room, Georgetown Public Library



The Potowmack Aqueduct, Georgetown Abutment
photos: George Eisenman, 1967

BOMFORD'S MILL

3261 K Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

BOMFORD'S MILL

Location: Southwest corner of Potomac Street and Grace street (formerly, Cherry Alley), and just south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. (The entire milling complex now has the address of 3261 K Street N.W.)

Present Owner: Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co.

Present Occupant: Same.

Present Use: Offices and flour mill, (first and second floors) and storage (third and fourth floors).

Statement of This is the only old mill remaining in Georgetown, and is representative of an important local industry. It was originally built by Col. George Bomford, merchant and ordnance expert.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

- a. The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the mill is built. The site is in Square 1185, lot 805 (old square 15, old lot 79, northern part). The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1798 Deed November 22, 1798 recorded November 24, 1798 in Liber D folio 145
Thomas Beall, son of late George Beall
To
the Mayor Recorder and Corporation of Georgetown
"Said Thomas Beall of Georgetown is seized in
fee of lot 79 in Georgetown and wishés to open
a street through the same as a public way.
Conveys part of lot 79 as aforesaid beginning
for the said street at the end of the third
line of part said lot sold Sam Davison rec.
10-19-1785 and running reverse with said third
line to lot 42; then Easterly with lot 42, 33
feet; then Southerly parallel to the first line
to Keys; then with the street called Keys to
the beginning. The said Street being called
and known by Cherry Street continued to the
street called Keys of Georgetown." (Potomac
Street is 33 feet wide on the Baist Atlas, not
including sidewalks).

1820 Will of Thomas Brooke Beall
Will Book 31 folio 78 dated November 23, 1808
Probated October 14, 1820
Executors: Hugh (?) Beall
Capt. John Rose
Stephen B. Balch
Directs that all his lands in Maryland and the
District of Columbia be sold by Executors.

Note: The deeds of 1846 to 1859 below are included
as they make many significant references to the
Bomford mill and the Ray mill and to their dealings
with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. Actual deeds
of Bomford's mill have not yet been found for this
period.

1848 Deed December 9, 1846 recorded March 17, 1848 in
Liber WB 141 folio 249
George Bomford
To
Alexander Ray
Recites that the 1st party by lease with the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. is entitled to a
water right of 400 in. to be supplied by said Co.
from their Canal for use of said first party's
mill house being situated on Lot 79 in Original
Georgetown, immediately south of the Market House
of the grant of which water right is for 20 years
renewable forever, and first party has recently
sold to second party portion of lot 79 being the
lower or southern part and fronting 40 feet on
water street and extending back with Potomac
Street upon which second party is to erect a
mill and second party has agreed with first
party for the purchase of 100 inches absolutely
of said water right and 50 inches additional
inches contingently, therefore first party con-
veys to the second party 100 inches of water
right granted and leased by said Co. to first
party to be furnished from the present Cotton
Mill and Factory of first party through a circular
orifice to be made in the side of said factory
the bottom of said orifice to be level with the
top of the present 30 feet water wheel of said
factory to be conducted therefrom in a trunk to
be constructed at his own cost.... And the
first party also transfers unto second party
50 inches additional of his said water right
to be taken in same way and subject to same
rate of rent and cov. of said 100 inches but
the grant of sale of said 50 inches is upon

BOMFORD'S MILL
HABS No. DC-143 (Page 3)

this condition that the said second party shall have said 50 inches no longer than he can obtain a grant of 50 inches from the said Canal Co. and upon his obtaining the same this grant is to be void.

1847 Covenant December 9, 1846 recorded March 17, 1847 in Liber WB 141 folio 254

George Bomford

To

Alexander Ray

Refers to the recent purchase of land "for the purpose of erecting a grist mill thereon." However, "some of this lot still further south than the portion so sold and which until recently was held by George Bomford, hath been recently appropriated wrongfully against the protest of said George Bomford by the Corporation of Georgetown to enlarge Water St. [K St.]." Bomford covenants to permit Ray to use this land. [On the mill building now on northwest corner of Potomac and K Streets are two stone plaques, inscribed:

(1) "Erected for A. Ross Ray and Bro. by Henry Rohrer 1847."

(2) "Rebuilt by Wilkins Rogers Milling Co. 1922."]

1848 Deed December 9, 1846 recorded March 17, 1848 in Liber WB 141 folio 256

George Bomford et ux Clara

To

Alexander Ray

Conveys lot. But the grantor reserves the right of use of the common sewer as set forth. Said purchase is made subject to debt due from Bomford to Thomas Corcoran. Same has been released upon condition that the deferred payment is to be secured by deed of trust on said condition to William W. Corcoran.

1848 Release March 17, 1848 recorded November 21, 1848 in Liber WB 141 folio 265

William W. Corcoran

Emily Corcoran

Ex. of Thomas Corcoran

To

George Bomford

- 1851 Deed February 10, 1851 recorded May 6, 1851 in
Liber JAS 24 folio 157
John Marbury, Trustee
To
Alexander Ray
By decree, 24 May 1849, John Thompson Mason vs.
Gen. John Mason et al, said Marbury was appointed
Trustee with power to sell part of lot 80 in original
Georgetown which he did on July 18, 1849. (This
lot is the entire east side of lot 80, which
is later divided up.)
- 1859 Deed December 30, 1854 recorded in
Liber JAS 170 folio 155
Alexander Ray et ux Hannaett
To
Thomas Wilson
Part of lot #80, original plan of Georgetown:
The east line is drawn south with the "Wall
of the Picken House attached to and forming part
[of] the cotton factory building of said Thomas
Wilson." A provision for light: "Said Alexander
Ray and his heirs and assigns shall not hereafter
at any time erect or allow to be erected on that
part [of] the lot ground bounded by said grantee
premises on West and by the Mill building of
said Wilson on the East any building or structure
whatsoever by which the light or air shall be
excluded in any degree from said Cotton Mill
Building."
- 1913 Deed in trust, January 15, 1913 recorded January 18
1913 in
Liber 3561 folio 284
The G. W. Cissel Co.
(a D.C. corporation)
To
Continental Trust Co.
(a D.C. corporation)
Refers to "the present mill of said Bomford on
Northern part" of lot 79.
- 1916 Deed January 5, 1916 recorded January 15, 1916 in
Liber 3852 folio 205
Samuel G. Eberly)
Charles L. Bowman)
George W. Offutt, Jr.) 1st
Charles H. Cragin)
The National Capital Bank of Washington)
The Union Savings Bank of Washington, D.C.)
The Potomac Savings Bank of Georgetown, D.C.) 2nd
The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of)
Georgetown, D.C.)
H. A. Waters)

BOMFORD'S MILL
HABS No. DC-143 (Page 5)

To

Effie A. Waters wife of H. A. Waters) 3rd
Howard L. Wilkins)
Samuel H. Rogers) 4th

Southern part of lot 79 Sq. 1185, south of the present main cotton factory building. Subject as to lot 79 to the following use, etc. received by Geo. Bomford in deed conveying said part of lot dated 9 December 1846, WB 141, folio 256.

- 1917 Lease October 1, 1916 recorded May 24, 1917 in
Liber 3977 folio 425
Hugh L. Bond, Jr.
George A. Colston
Herbert R. Preston
Trustees of all the property of the C. & O. Canal Co.
To
District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co.
"Full right for 20 years to draw off from the C. & O. Canal between 33rd St. and Wisconsin Ave. 3214 cu. ft. of water per minute from the level between locks #4 and 5 to be used solely for mfg. purposes." Annual rent \$3120. (With rights to increase amount.) "The old outlet is in Potomac Street and running diagonally southeast to property formerly occupied by said company on east side of Potomac Street."
- 1926 Agreement June 1, 1926 recorded in
Liber 5787 folio 20
George A. Colston
Herbert R. Preston
Surviving trustees of the C. & O. Canal
To
District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co.
On drawing water from the canal and their right to close it for repairs, etc.
- 1928 Agreement October 12, 1928 recorded October 30, 1928 in
Liber 5909 folio 369
Herbert R. Preston
George A. Colston
Surviving trustees of all the property of the C. & O. Canal, by virtue of decree of Circuit Court for Washington Co., Md. passed October 2, 1890
and
The District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co.
and
Crystal Ice Co. and
Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co.

"Whereas the following companies are now lesees and holders of certain water rights held under renewals, etc...." These companies wanted to draw more water, and the C. & O. agreed, if they would finance the improvement of the intake dam at a cost of \$28,000--canal company would credit the rentals as refund upon the amount paid, with 6% from date of expenditure of money. Paper Co. - \$16,000; Ice Co. - \$7,600; Mill Co. - \$4,400.

- b. The following owner information is taken from D. C. city directories, to be found in the Washington Public Library, and from D. C. Assessment Records (National Archives microcopy 605):

- 1865-70 Assessment, p. 296 (Microcopy 605, roll 12)
Part of lot 79 on west line of Potomac St., and 46 feet on (south line) of market space, improved by large cotton factory - \$25,000 (Land, \$5000). Listed under Thomas Wilson, but has indication that it was bought by A. H. Herr during this period.
- 1865-70 Assessment, p. 354, shows that the firm of Herr and Welch owned property on both sides of K St. between 35th and 34th, which included "large flour and plaster [sic] Mills & warehouse" and on south side, "cooper shop and wharf".
- 1864 Directory listing: Flour, grain and feed: Herr and Welch, 170 Water (K) Street.
- 1865 James S. Welch, miller, home 53 2nd St., Georgetown.
- 1866 Welch & Sons (J.S., E.P., J.H., & P.H.) miller Water (K) near Frederick (34th).
- 1867 James S. Welch, miller (same location) home 29 1st St.
- 1868 James L. (sic) Welch, (Herr & Welch) flour.
Abraham H. Herr, 52 2nd St., Georgetown
- 1869 Herr & Welch, flour, 94 Louisiana Avenue
- 1870 Herr & Welch, wholesale flour dealers, 82 and 84 La. Ave.
- 1870 Herr & Welch, 916 and 918 Louisiana Ave. N.W. (renumbered)
Herr & Welch, millers, Potomac, corner of Cherry. (this is the first mention of this mill in their listings).
- 1876 No listings.
- 1877 Herr, A.H., Georgetown (no mill listing).
Welch, James S., of Fickling & Welch, Druggists, 77 High Street (M) Georgetown.

BOMFORD'S MILL
HABS No. DC-143 (Page 7)

- Welch Brothers (Edward P., James H., Rosia W.) merchant millers, Water St. corner of Fayette (35th).
- 1879 Herr and Cissel, flour mill, Potomac corner of Grace.
- Pioneer Mills (A. H. Herr, G. W. Cissel) First entry for the new company.
- 1881 Herr & Cissel, Columbia Mills, 3417-3429 Water St. (these are the buildings between 35th and 34th)
- 1883 Herr & Cissel, "Manufacturers of Great Swiss process and centennial premium flour" Columbia Mills.
- 1884 Herr & Cissel, also manufacture "Swiss & budapest process, herwood and cooks' delight family flour" 3417 and 3429 Water St. N.W.
- 1886 Austin Herr, proprietor, Pioneer and Columbia roller mills, manufacturer of "Gloria, Swiss Process, Floralba, Cooks' Delight, and other patent and family flours" 3258-3262 Grace St. N.W. (this address is clearly that of the Bomford mill) and 3417 to 3429 Water Street N.W.
- 1886 A full page ad (facing page 452) for the Pioneer Flour Mills says: "Pioneer Flour Mills, the new discovery flours. The model mill of America. Daily capacity, 500 Barrels. Founded 1832, rebuilt 1883. Austin Herr, prop." Included is an attractive though somewhat inaccurate little vignette of the mill, looking south.
- 1886 George W. Cissel & Co. (G.W. Cissel, John D. Newman, and Samuel S. Cissel) flour mill, Water near Potomac N.W. (this, in light of the above, is probably the "Ray Mill" on corner of Water (K) and Potomac).
- 1887 George W. Cissel & Co., flour, 3270 Water St., N.W.
- Austin Herr, 3258-3263 Grace, and 3417-3429 Water.
- 1888 George W. Cissel & Go: office, 3260 Water, N.W. mill 3261 Water, N.W. (this is the present number of the "Ray Mill" site, corner of Potomac and K). Austin Herr & Co. (Austin Herr and Arthur B. Cropley) millers, addresses as above, 1887.
- 1890 George W. Cissel & Co. (G.W. Cissel and S. Sewall Cissel) millers, 3260 Water St.
- Arthur B. Cropley (miller) 3258-62 Grace, and 3417-3429 Water St.
- Austin Herr, and James W. Walsh, bankers and brokers, Sun Bldg. 1315 F St. N.W.
- 1891 George W. Cissel & Co. (same address)
- Arthur B. Cropley, miller, 3258-62 Grace (but no mention of the other site).

BOMFORD'S MILL
HABS No. DC-143 (Page 8)

1892 A. B. Cropley, 418 33rd St. N.W.: no mention of mill at all.
1893 George W. Cissel & Co., Arlington Roller Mills, 3260 K Street
Cropley, Arthur B., broker, 3319 O St. N.W.
1894 George W. Cissel & Co., as above. (It appears that Cissel now owns both the Bomford mill and the one below it, the "Ray Mill", together with 3260-62 K St.)
1915 No listing, 3261 K Street.
1917 3261 K Street: vacant.
1918 3261 K Street: Wilkins-Rogers Milling Company.
1967 Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co. Inc., flour and feed.

c. From the incomplete chain of title above, the directory and assessment records, and Jackson's Chronicles of Georgetown (see Bomford biography) we can indicate the following ownership of the Bomford Mill:

George Bomford: ca. 1832 - ca. 1850 (Bomford died 1848)
Thomas Wilson: ca. 1850-1866.
Abraham H. Herr: 1866 - ca. 1876. During this time he was variously in partnership with James S. Welch.
A. H. Herr and George W. Cissel: 1879-1885.
Austin Herr: 1886-1887
Austin Herr & Company: 1888-1889
With Arthur B. Cropley
Arthur B. Cropley: 1890-1891
George W. Cissel & Co.: 1892-1914
Wilkins-Rogers Milling Company: 1916-1967

2. Date of erection: 1845. According to the ad of the Pioneer Flour Mills (Bomford's Mill) in Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory for 1886, facing p. 452, the mill was "founded" in 1832. This may be the date of the original building which was burned in 1844 (Jackson, Chronicles of Georgetown, p. 120) and was rebuilt in 1845 on the same foundations. The 1886 ad also mentions that it was "rebuilt" in 1883. This may have been simple remodeling. Newspaper accounts of the time would reveal if it had been damaged by fire or what not.
3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations: "Rebuilt" in 1883. The first two floors were remodeled into offices about 1932, wooden columns were replaced by steel.
6. Important old views: The 1886 ad has a small engraving of the building from the north (see copy photo with this data book). It is also shown in the bird's-eye lithographic view

of Washington and Georgetown of 1883 by Sachse (Library of Congress, Map division), and in the "View of Potomac from Georgetown College" about 1893 (copy photo in the files of the Fine Arts Commission).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Colonel George Bomford, builder and first owner of the mill:

Milling of various kinds was an important business in Georgetown in the first half of the 19th century, for after 1831 the Chesapeake and Ohio canal provided a reliable source of water with a 30-35 foot fall for the mills. Although Bomford is generally known as an ordnance specialist, he was also a business man of note in Georgetown.

The Dictionary of American Biography (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931, v. 2, p. 427) gives an account of his life. In brief, he was born in New York City in 1782. "His father was an officer of the Continental army in the Revolution. He was appointed a cadet in the army on Oct. 24, 1804, commissioned as second lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1805, and for the next seven years was engaged upon fortification work in New York Harbor and Chesapeake Bay. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1806, captain in 1808, and major in 1812. Upon the outbreak of the war with Great Britain he was assigned to ordnance duty, for which he proved to have a special talent. Knowledge of the manufacture of ordnance was rare in this country, and his exceptional abilities made him indispensable. The howitzer or shell gun named the Columbiad, from Joel Barlow's epic poem, was Bomford's invention. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of ordnance in 1815, and in 1832 was made colonel and chief of ordnance of the army. Upon the death of Mrs. Barlow, whose sister he had married, he bought the famous estate of Kalorama.... During his occupancy it was famous as the resort of statesmen and diplomats. The trees and plants collected there from all parts of the world, under Mrs. Bomford's judicious direction, made it one of the most notable botanical gardens in the country. The failure of a large cotton mill which Bomford had established on Rock Creek crippled his fortunes, already impaired by unfortunate investments in Washington real estate, and late in life he was obliged to sell Kalorama to settle his liabilities. He died at Boston [March 25, 1848], where he had gone to witness the casting of some heavy guns. Bomford was the greatest ordnance expert of his time in the United States, an inventor of note, and an able organizer and administrator. A good writer and speaker, his opinions carried great weight both in the executive departments and in Congress.... He was a public-spirited citizen, interested in religious, philanthropic, and artistic activities in the District of Columbia, notably in the movement which led to the building of the Washington Monument."

It is his mill in Georgetown, however, that interests us here. Jackson, in his Chronicles of Georgetown (p. 120) relates the following: "In the month of September, 1844, the large merchant mill erected by Colonel George Bomford, at the foot of the market house, was destroyed by fire: and in the spring of 1845, Colonel Bomford erected a cotton factory on the ruins of the old mill, which went into operation in 1847. Colonel Bomford considered that a cotton factory would be of more benefit to the town than a flour mill, in giving employment to a large class of its population. The factory was run under his ownership until 1850, when it was sold to Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore, who ran the factory until the breaking out of the late war, when the supply of cotton was cut off. In 1866 the building was purchased by our enterprising fellow-citizen A. H. Herr, who converted it again into a merchant flour mill."

A more convincing reason for converting to cotton after the fire of 1844 is suggested by Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster in "The Story of Kalorama," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 13, 1910, p. 113: "[Bomford] had a large flouring mill in Georgetown which was destroyed by fire in 1844. There was much competition hereabouts then in grist milling. The field was clear for cotton mills which were prospering elsewhere, so he constructed an immense water wheel and erected a four story building on the site in which he placed three thousand spindles and one hundred looms. The mill provided employment for more than one hundred men and women. The success of the enterprise did not repay the outlay; although the city of Georgetown had assisted by remitting all taxes he found himself seriously embarrassed. It is said he never recovered from his reverses, but died broken hearted."

It may be this cotton mill that is mentioned by William A. Gordon in "Recollections of a Boyhood in Georgetown", CHS, v. 20, 1917, p. 130-131: "Almost in front of these warehouses on the river bank was a large saw-mill of heavy timbers, not enclosed, where the logs which had been floated down the river were hauled up and sawed into lumber. Next to this mill was an iron furnace or smelter where to the delight of the boys the workmen, generally naked to the waist, moved about in the glare of the molten metal. Then there were the numerous flour mills and a cotton factory which we were allowed on rare occasions to visit, the intricate machinery of which inspired admiration and astonishment." (ca. 1855-60).

Colonel Bomford was buried in the Kalorama vault, together with Joel Barlow. A portrait of Col. Bomford is reproduced in CHS v. 13, pl. X, and his wife pl. XI.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Georgetown Assessment records (National Archives, Group 351, Microcopy 605).
Rogers W. Young, The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Antebellum Commerce of Old Georgetown, typescript, January 1940, (National Park Service).
2. Secondary and published sources: Dictionary of National Biography, vol II,
Journal of the Columbia Historical Society.
Washington city directories (D.C. Public Library).
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: D.C. Building Permits.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
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September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The old Bomford Mill is central to the Wilkins-Rogers Milling Company complex as it contains the offices as well as milling facilities and storage. Attached to it are various modern structures. Bomford's Mill represents a utilitarian functional design of the mid-nineteenth century. With ornamentation kept to a minimum, the straightforward handling of the construction, materials and finishes are typical of commercial structures of that period.
2. Condition of fabric: Well maintained. The foundation of rubble and red brick seems to be structurally sound. Concrete reinforcing supplements the brick (probably added in the 1920's). The original windows have been replaced by metal and wooden ones. In various places these are infilled with exhaust fans, vents and louvers. To the north elevation has been added a white wooden colonnaded porch with brick dado above which is a wood framed glass entrance foyer. In spite of the alterations, the structure retains much of its original appearance.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular in shape, running north and south, measuring 129' 6" x 40' 2". Two bays on the north and south ends (although bricked up windows are evident)

and twelve on the sides. Four stories, and a basement which is exposed as an additional story at the southern(downhill) end. Below this basement is an area with millrace tunnels.

2. Foundations: The foundation is composed of rough rubble masonry, common bond brick load bearing walls (various header levels), brick arches, and recently installed concrete framing.
3. Wall construction: Red brick in common bond with headers every six rows. This is painted gray on the north elevation; the corners are chamfered. Five pointed star-shaped tie rod plates appear continuously around the building at the second, third, fourth floor and the roof levels.
4. Framing: The structural system is a combination of concrete, steel and heavy wood posts; bearing walls of brick; and a brick and masonry foundation. The mill framing consists of 12" x 12", 10 1/2" x 10 1/2", 9 1/2" x 9 1/2", and 10 1/2" x 8" posts (columns) with square beams of the same dimensions. Atop the columns are bolsters extending to each side, or sometimes spanning the space between two columns as well. Between the beams are heavy joists carrying an assortment of floors: tongue and groove wooden flooring, concrete, and steel plate.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A simple wooden colonnaded porch extends across the north end. It consists of four white columns supporting a low pitched roof with an extended metal gutter. Between the two inner columns is a recent brick and glass enclosed foyer. The lower portion is common bond red brick. Above this dado are wooden frames containing panels of 6, 12, and 24 lights. These are small panes. This porch rests on a new brick podium and has basket pattern flooring. The middle 2/3 of the columns have chamfered edges. In the porch roof are three rectangular skylights (each containing four panes). Flanking the foyer on the north edge of the podium is a wrought and cast iron balustrade.
6. Chimneys: A small square common bond red brick stack appears inside the northeast corner with a double brick string course occurring two courses below its top.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance, inside the foyer, is round arched with a semicircular three light transom.. and two pane side lights. On the east side of the mill, double doors appear at every floor level. They are usually in wooden frames with four lights over three wooden panels. Near the southeast corner on the east side at

the basement floor level appear two large eight light over one panel doors; these are a later alteration.

- b. Windows and shutters: On the north elevation the fenestration is composed of six over six double hung windows under flat brick arches with stone sills. They are flanked by double panel fixed louver shutters painted black. The fenestration on the east consists of three over six over three, steelframed windows, and six over six double hung wooden windows. The middle sections of the metal ones are center hinged projecting windows.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Built up roof sloping west, tarred metal flashing seals the parapets which surround it.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The mill is capped with a corbeled brick cornice formed by a sort of blind machicolation supporting a single projecting header row. From the middle of the north side west the cornice is reduced in height.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Four modern skylights of translucent glass in the porch roof. Two small square buildings (sheathed and roofed with tin) containing stairs and machinery sit on the mill roof. A concrete and brick elevator tower is attached to the south wall.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: The rectangular storage space has two rows of twelve square columns down the center forming three aisles which measure, west to east, 13' 11", 11' 3" and 12' 0". Columns are twin WF with WF steel beams, wood joists, and flooring of wood and concrete. The stairway is in the southwest corner, and connects all floors.
- b. First floor: The rectangular space with two rows of columns has the first five bays used as offices, and the remainder as production space. Columns are twin WF with wood beams and joists, and wood flooring.
- c. Second floor: The rectangular space with two rows of columns, has the first four bays used as offices; the remainder is production space. The heavy timber columns are enclosed in plaster; the floors and joists are wood.
- d. Third floor: A rectangular storage space with two rows of columns; these are of wood, 9 1/2" and 10 1/2" square.

- e. Fourth floor: The rectangular storage space has a single row of columns down the center. These measure 10 1/2" x 8".
2. Stairways: The main stairway, located in the southwest corner of the building, is a dog-leg stair with landings at every floor and half floors. Nine risers connect the landings. Enclosed in heavy rectangular wooden stringers are 11 inch wooden treads with 7 3/4 inch riser spaces. There are no risers, but the rear of the treads are sheathed in narrow wood boarding. Large rectangular wooden newels are connected by single rectangular handrails. There are no balusters. In the office section there is a single wooden dog-leg stair. A straight metal stair supplements the main one connecting the third and fourth floors.
3. Flooring: Concrete, steel plate, and wood decking cover the basement and first floor. The other floors are narrow wood planking.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Finishes are rare, with the joists, beams, columns and load bearing masonry walls exposed. In the office areas hung ceilings and wood paneling conceal some of these. The walls of the staircase are plaster. In the second floor production room there is a hung ceiling and the columns have a plaster coating, but in most cases the walls are brick and the ceiling is the underside of the next floor.
5. Doorways and doors: Except in the remodeled office area (where modern flush panel doors appear) the only interior doors are sheathed in metal and open onto the main stairwell.
6. Decorative features and trim: None.
7. Notable hardware: None.
8. Lighting, type of fixtures: Incandescent lighting.
9. Heating: Oil burner hot air system.

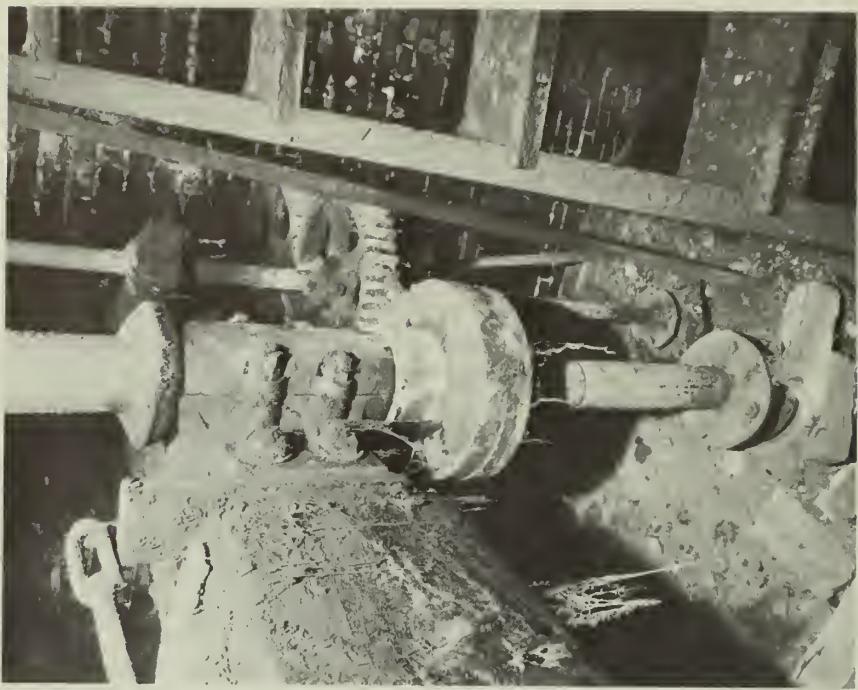
D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Southwest of the intersection of old Cherry Alley and the old Fish Market, now Grace Street and Potomac Street, Bomford's Mill faces north toward the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The general setting is that of light industry and manufacturing with all the attendant noise, odors, and activities.
2. Enclosures: None.

BOMFORD'S MILL
HABS No. DC-143 (Page 15)

3. Outbuildings: To the south it is connected to a concrete frame mill with storage areas. To the west are wood framed tin covered shipment sheds which are connected to concrete silos.
4. Walks: The mill abuts a new flat common bond brick walk on the east with slate curbs. Set into the walk is a nicely carved splash stone near the northeast corner of the mill.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



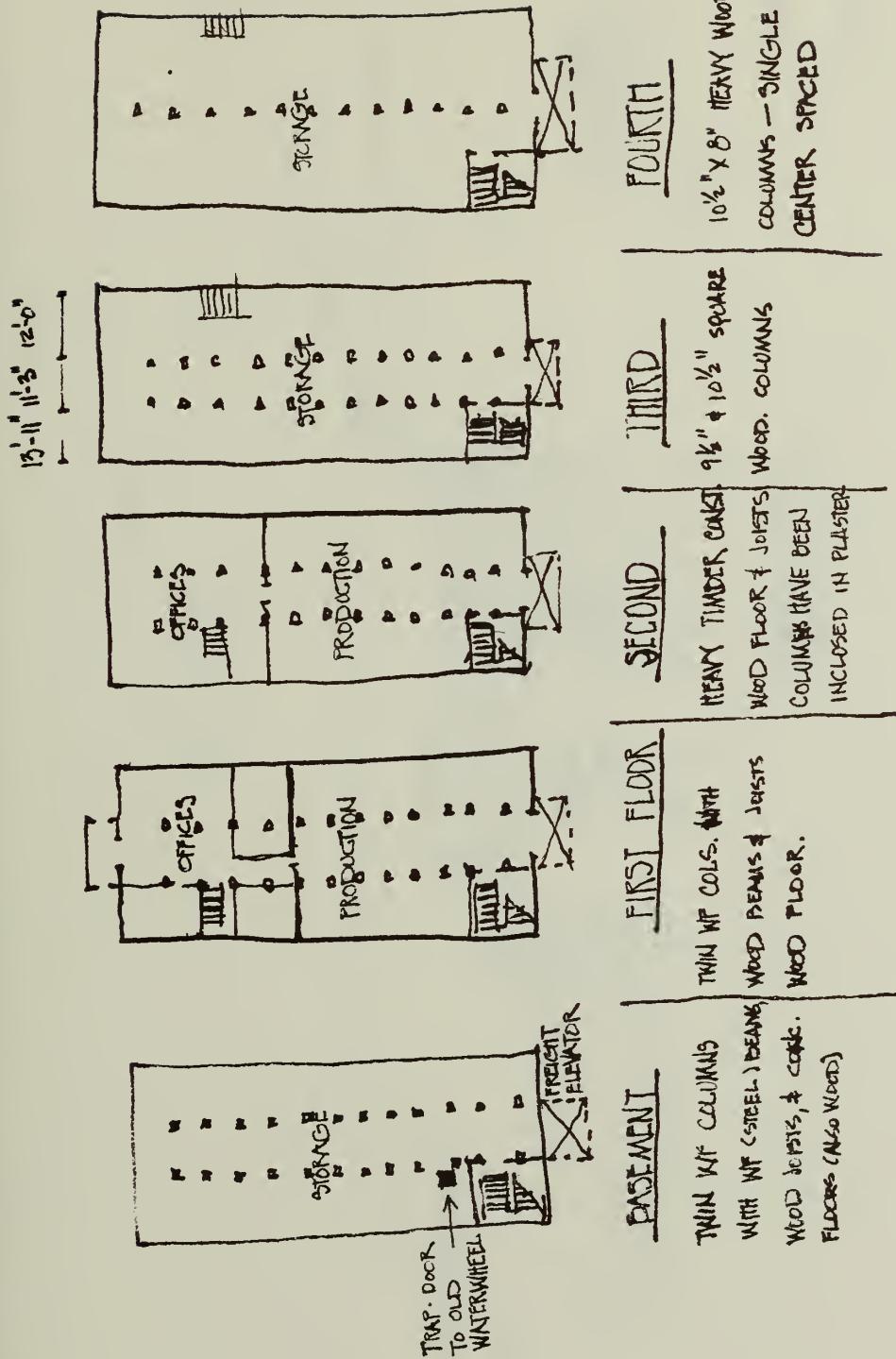
old water wheel gears
sub basement

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Bomford's Mill
3261 K Street

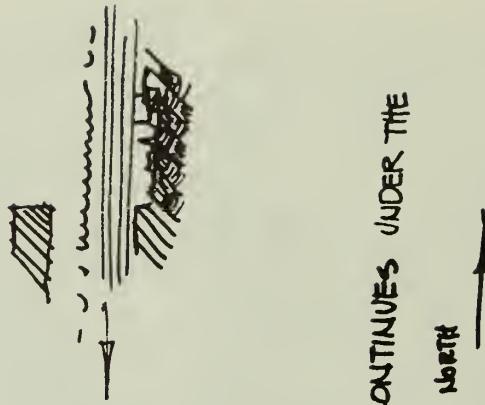
photo: George Eisenman, 1967



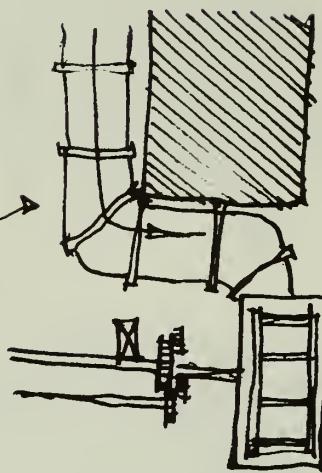
Bomford's Mill
3261 K Street

sketch plans

C 40
CANAL



SIMILAR TO NEW
ARRANGEMENT



Bomford's Mill
3261 K Street

nineteenth century water wheel

RAY'S WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

3260-3262 K Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

RAY'S WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE

Location: 3260 and 3262 K Street, N.W. (Georgetown,) Washington, D.C., south side of street, at foot of Potomac Street.

Present Owner: Corson and Gruman Co., paving contractors.

Present Occupant: Same.

Present Use: Storage and repair shop.

Statement of Significance: 3262 K St. was one of the original dock buildings of the important Georgetown milling firm of A. Ross Ray & Bro. during the second half of the 19th century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the buildings were erected. The site is in Square 1176, Lot 801 (old square 6, old lots 29 and 30). The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1853 Deed February 26, 1853 recorded March 11, 1853 in
Liber JAS 52 folio 228

Joseph Nicholson et ux Martha Jane
To
Andrew Ross Ray

Albert Ray

Land in Georgetown beginning at the northeast corner of lot 29 on the south side of Water Street and running south with the east line of lot 29, 56 feet; thence due west to west line of tail race on said lot; thence south with west line of said tail race to Potomac River; thence westerly with said Potomac River to west line of lot 30; thence north and with west line of said lot 30 to Water St. and thence east in south line of Water to beginning. To be held as tenants in common.

1885 Deed March 30, 1885 recorded April 20, 1885 in
Liber 1119 folio 276

Andrew Ross Ray et ux Eliza L.
Amanda J. Ray (widow of Albert Ray)
Ella R. Howe et vir Frank H.
Robert C. Ray et ux Carrie P.
Charles M. Ray
Clary Ray

To

George W. Cissel

Lots 29 and 30. "Recites that Joseph Nicholson and wife by deed dated February 26, 1853 and recorded in Liber JAS No. 52 folio 228 did convey to Andrew Ross and Albert Ray, the above described property as tenants in common, and since the execution of said deed, the said Albert Ray has departed this life intestate, leaving as his widow and only heirs at law, the said Amanda J. Ray, Ella R. Howe, Robert C. Ray, Charles M. Ray, and Clary Ray." Consideration \$3000. N.B.: The original form of the whole lot had a section removed for a tail race (1853 deed).

1886 Deed December 27, 1886 recorded December 29, 1886 in
Liber 1220 folio 323

Clary Ray unmarried

To

George W. Cissell

Confirms deed of March 26, 1885 and March 30, 1885.
(Deeds 1119-280 and 1119-276 were made by the grantor
when he was a minor, but now is 21 years old.)

1898 Deed April 2, 1898 recorded June 24, 1898 in
Liber 2306 folio 473

George W. Cissel

To

District of Columbia

"Right to enter upon and thru lots 29, 30 Square 1176...
a strip 25' wide and there construct sewer under the
surface...and to do all things necessary." (No assess-
ment or increase in tax against Cissel.) (N.B.: This
goes directly under 2260 Water St. but does not touch
the next building as it comes up the tail race essential
and in back of the full lot 30.)

1902 Deed December 1, 1902 recorded December 2, 1902 in
Liber 2676 folio 460

George W. Cissel et ux Agnes C.

To

The G. W. Cissel Co., a corporation created and existing
under the laws of D.C.

1913- Decree November 13, 1913 recorded July 30, 1914 in
14 Liber 3731 folio 211

The G.W. Cissel Co. Inc., bankrupt

Amended petition filed October 27, 1913 that the G.W.
Cissel Co. Inc. be adjudged as bankrupt. It appeared
in court, pleading in Eq. Case #31975 said respondent

RAY'S WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE
HABS No. DC-148 (Page 3)

insolvent. Adjudged bankrupt November 13, 1913 and referred to referee E. S. McCalmont.

- 1914 Order May 12, 1914 recorded July 30, 1914 in Liber 3731 folio 212, Bankruptcy #906
In re
George W. Cissel Co., Bankrupt
W. S. Hoge Jr. applied to and given bond with Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md. of \$5000. December 17, 1913 said bond approved. Ed. S. McCalmont, referee.
- 1914 Deed July 20, 1914 recorded July 30, 1914 in
Liber 3731 folio 271
W. S. Hoge Jr.
Trustee in Bankruptcy #906
SCDC in re G. W. Cissel Co.
To
George W. Offutt Jr.
Charles L. Bowman
Includes part of lot 79 (1185) and part of lot 80 (1185) (north of K Street, and opposite). Also chattels used in connection with Mill erected on part of said property. In trust for sole use of the National Capital Bank, Potomac Savings Bank, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Georgetown, Union Savings Bank and H. A. Waters, according to their separate interests as set forth in said bankruptcy case, and with deed August 3, 1914 (Liber 3730 folio 248, August 4, 1914).
- 1914 Deed August 31, 1914 recorded September 9, 1914 in
Liber 3745 folio 16
George W. Offutt Jr.
Charles L. Bowman
Trustees under 2 Deeds in Trust from W.S. Hoge Jr.
To
Rose B. Parks
Lots 29 and 30, Square 1176 (described in 3561-284). Subject to lot 79 to use recorded in Liber WB 141 folio 256, subject also for sewer for upper part of Georgetown and water from mill of George Bomford, with all easements, buildings and improvements of every kind, machinery and chattels, leases, and franchises which belong to the Co.
- 1920 Deed December 4, 1920 recorded February 8, 1921 in
Liber 4483 folio 426
Samuel G. Eberly
Charles L. Bowman

George W. Offutt Jr.

Charles H. Cragin

Trustees under Deed in Trust from

Rose B. Parks dated September 9, 1914

Liber 3745 folio 19

To

Eugene W. Hense

Lots 29, 30, Square 1176, subject to the privilege of right of way or outlet for a tail race to carry off water used by owners of parts of lots 79 and 80 in Square 1185 for milling or other purposes. Also subject to sewer rights held by D.C. under the deed recorded in Liber 2306 folio 473.

1921 Deed January 12, 1921 recorded June 1, 1921 in
Liber 4546 folio 18
Eugene W. Hense unmarried
To
Jessie Owen Cugle
Subject to deed in trust of \$15,000.

1922 Deed October 16, 1922 recorded October 19, 1922 in
Liber 4813 folio 345
Jessie Owen Cugle
To
Anna C. Harris
Subject to a deed in trust of \$15,000.

1922 Deed October 17, 1922 recorded October 19, 1922 in
Liber 4813 folio 346
Anna C. Harris (unmarried)
To
James P. Jefferies
Subject to deed in trust of \$15,000.

1922 Deed October 17, 1922 recorded October 25, 1922 in
Liber 4826 folio 335
James P. Jefferies, unmarried
To
Gustav G. Loehler
Subject to the existing deed in trust for \$15,000.

1925 Lease June 27, 1924 recorded January 8, 1925
Instrument #154
G. G. Loehler
To
Paul H. Brattain Co.
"Lease two story brick building on the east of Lot 801 in Square 1176, rear 32nd and K Streets, Northwest,

RAY'S WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE
HABS No. DC-148 (Page 5)

for the term of one year, beginning July 15, 1924 at rental of \$420, payable in monthly installments of \$35 in advance. Privilege of renewing this lease for further term of two years, and purchase for \$4000 during life of this lease or any extension thereof."

- 1926 Deed March 8, 1926 recorded March 9, 1926 in Liber 5715 folio 200
Gustav G. Loehler et ux Marie J.
To
Mutual Building Supply Co. (Corporation of Delaware)
- 1936 Liber 5695 folio 292, March 5, 1936
Sale at Public Auction
To
Myer Cohen
Alexander C. Robeson
Sold on July 17, 1936 to second party for \$25,000,
they being the best bidder.
- 1936 Deed August 14, 1936 recorded October 7, 1936 in
Liber 7038 folio 85
Alexander C. Robeson
Surviving trustee
To
Rosa P. Hayes, widow
(1936, still has a reference to the tail race.)
- 1951 Will of Rosa P. Hayes dated October 14, 1926 admitted July 17, 1951 in the Orphan's Court for Montgomery Co., Md. Ex. copy filed, August 1, 1951, Will book 419, folio 596.
Among other property: lot 801, Sq. 1176, improved by premises 3260, 3262, 3264; assessed at \$30, 087.
(1952, the tail race appears to be filled in and the land now part of lot 800.)
- 1952 Deed November 20, 1951 recorded February 1, 1952 in
Liber 9654 folio 533, Instrument #6749
Sidney Paige)
surviving trustee under will) 1st
of Rosa P. Hayes)
Lida Paige, sister of Rosa P. Hayes) 2nd
To
Wolcott P. Hayes)
Ellen Hayes Mitchell)
Sidney P. Hayes) 3rd
Margaret Hayes Hibbs)
Rosa Hayes Mathewson)
Oliver W. Hayes)
David W. Hayes)
C. Willar Hayes)
sole heirs

1952 Deed June 13, 1952 recorded June 25, 1952 in
Liber 9654 folio 539
C. Willard Hayes
Ellen Hayes Mitchell
trustees under deed in trust from Walcott P. Hayes
and others, November 21, 1951 recorded February 1,
1952, Liber 9654 folio 539
To
Corson and Gruman Company, a D.C. corporation
Consideration: \$32,500.

1964 Lusk's D.C. Real Estate Directory
3260-64 K St.: Corson and Gruman Co.

2. Date of erection: 3262 K St: about 1855. 3260 K St: about 1885. The lots were vacant when acquired in 1853 (Liber JAS, folio 228); the mill on the corner of Potomac and K Street was built for the Ray family in 1847, and this property was probably needed for storage and shipping. The Assessment records indicate that the warehouse was standing there about 1865. The later building, 3260 K St., is clearly built onto the side of the warehouse, and in 1890 is designated in the City Directory as the office for the George W. Cissel & Co., successors to A. Ross Ray & Bro. The 1886 directory of Austin Herr, who took over the Ray Mill with Cissel, includes 3258-3262 K St., which includes this building. It was probably built shortly before, perhaps as a central office for the several mills as it is in domestic rather than commercial style.

The following information is from Georgetown Assessments for Real and Personal Property taxes 1865-70 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 12): Lots 29 and 30, 40 6/12 feet south line of Water Street, 56 feet deep (the rest of the depth of lot 29 was occupied at this time by a tail race), and 55 6/12 feet south line of Water street, back to River, improved: small brick tenement 10 x 12 feet, 2 story, and large brick warehouse -- \$3500.

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: Second floor windows of the warehouse were blocked up when the office was added to the east side interior second floor has been removed, and various other openings closed up, altered and added, perhaps when converted to heavier industrial use by Mutual Building Supply Co. in 1927.
6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Notes on the Ray family and its business:

The waterpower provided by the C. & O. Canal made Georgetown a good site for mills, and its closeness to transportation both by the canal itself, and the Potomac, made the location ideal. Richard Jackson, in his Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C. 1751-1878, (Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878.) writes that there were eight flour mills (including "Ross Ray and Bro." and "A. H. Herr at the foot of the market") and a paper mill. (p. 123). "The flour mills will shell out from one hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels of flour per day" (p. 124); "the flour and produce trade has become one of great importance in our town, and most of our merchants are engaged in that line of business." (p. 124). As an inspection point for flour, as many as 300,000 barrels were examined a year. In William A. Gordon's "Recollections of a Boyhood in Georgetown" (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 20 p. 130) he mentions not just the activity of the busy waterfront, but, along K Street, "the warehouses filled with flour, tobacco, whiskey, salt, grain and other merchandise." By 1842 we can be sure that flour mills were well established, for in that year, William Morrison, in his Strangers Guide to the City of Washington and its Vicinity notes (p. 75) that in Georgetown "flour mills are numerous and rank with the best in the country."

The flour mill of Alexander Ray, and his two sons Andrew Ross Ray and Albert Ray was built just south of George Bomford's mill, and separated by about 45 feet. Negotiations for the water power that would be needed to run the mill were carried out in 1846 with Mr. Bomford, who had a lease of 400 inches from the Canal Company, and leased 100 inches of this to the Rays. The deed of December 9th, 1846 (recorded March 17, 1848 in Liber WB 141, folio 249) to Alexander Ray states that Bomford had sold "recently" the lower part of lot 79 to Alexander Ray upon which he is to erect a mill. The 100 inches of water was "to be furnished from the present Cotton Mill and Factory of first party through a circular orifice to be made in the side of said factory the bottom of said orifice to be level with the top of the present 30 feet water wheel of said factory to be conducted therefrom in a trunk to be constructed at his [Ray's] own cost."

On the northwest corner of Potomac St. and K Street today is a mill building erected in 1922, but on which is a stone plaque which reads: "Erected for A. Ross Ray and Bro. by Henry Rohrer 1847;" next to it is a similar one which says: "Rebuilt by Wilkins Rogers Milling Co. 1922." Thus while the original

Ray mill is no longer standing, its site is still used for milling.

In 1851 Alexander Ray bought additional land to the west of this lot, and adjacent to it, part of lot 80, undoubtedly for expanding the mill facilities. In 1853 Andrew Ross Ray and Albert Ray acquired the vacant lots across the street from the mill, and on the waterfront, Nos. 29 and 30 (recorded March 11, 1853, in Liber JAS 52, folio 228).

Our next clue to the development of the Rays' milling is found in the Assessments for Real Property Taxes 1865-70, (National Archives Microcopy No. 605, Group 351, roll 12) that gives us the following information. "A. Ross Ray & Bro." owned the "large flour mill" at the end of lot 79, also "55 6/12 feet, south line, Water street, back to river: improved, small brick tenement 10 x 12' 2 stories, large brick warehouse--\$3500." This is probably the warehouse presently on the site. Their property next to the mill, on the north side of K Street (53' on the street and 130' deep, according to the assessment records) was improved by "a large 4 story brick warehouse." (p. 294).

Listed under Alexander Ray was a considerable amount of land along the river front, i.e. the southern part of lot 32, lots 33 and 34 "with improvements" (today lot 34 has a 19th century brick structure on it) and also lots 35 through 46, which run "441 feet S. side Water street, back to river--with wharfs." This, we see from directories, was used for coal storage and shipping.

The assessments (Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 13) for 1871 show that lot 79 (presumably the southern part) was valued at \$2000, with the mill at \$30,000; the adjacent lot (part of 80) having a building (probably the 4 story one above) valued at \$3,500, and lots 29 and 30 having "improvements" valued at \$3,600.

When Alexander Ray died in 1878, it was his desire that the mill continue operation. After mentioning his Georgetown property, including ("known at least by the members of the Ray family") "Ray's Mill" and "Ray's Dock" he stated: "I wish and direct that the business of the "Mill" and also that of the "dock" be conducted and carried out jointly by my sons Andrew Ross and Albert Ross, that both properties be kept always in the best repair and the most effective working condition, that they keep the properties properly insured..." (Will of Alexander Ray, Will Bok 17, p. 95, will dated November 25, 1871, probated July 3, 1878.) The "Ray's Dock" mentioned is undoubtedly the coal dock on the C. & O. Canal that was at

30th and K, from which the unloaded coal was transferred to the wharfs on the waterfront.

This was not to be, however, for in 1885 the mill property was sold to George W. Cissel.

Alexander Ray was born in Prince George Parish in 1799, married Harriet Ross in 1822, and besides the flour mill business described above was also active in the coal business. Old photographs of the Georgetown waterfront show that the area in which he held his property, and all the way to the Aqueduct Bridge was one large coal yard, with elevated tracks and great mounds of coal. This was, of course, brought down from the coal fields of Pennsylvania from Cumberland by the C. & O. Canal, and here would be transferred to sea going boats. Thus both of the Ray family enterprises owed much to the very nature of the town, aided by the canal, and the port facility.

2. The following information is from Washington City Directories:

- 1853 A. Ross Ray, res. n side Pa. Ave, bt. 19 & 20th St W,
in Seven Buildings
Alexander Ray, corner 20 west and G north
- 1855 Albert Ray, miller, 396 20th St.
Alexander Ray, 164 G
A. Ross Ray 130 Pa Ave
- 1860 Albert Ray, flour mill, Georgetown (res. 292 H north)
- 1862 A. Ross Ray & Bro., flour mill, 118 Water St, Georgetown
- 1864 A. Ross Ray & Bro., flour grain, feed. Water St. corner
of Potomac (This is the "Ray Mill" south of Bomford's Mill)
- 1865 Albert Ray, flour mill
Alexander Ray, coal. res 164 G. north
A. Ross Ray, rice (sic) mill, res. 172 F. north
- 1866 A. Ross Ray & Bro, flour, grain, etc, Water, cor. Potomac
Alexander Ray, coal, cor. Frederick and Water
- 1867 A. Ross Ray & Co., props. Arlington Mills, Water, corner
Potomac, Georgetown.
- 1868 A. Ross Ray & Bro., milling
Alexander Ray, coal
- 1872 A. Ross Ray & Bro., millers, Water cor. Potomac
Alexander Ray, coal shipper, canal cor. Frederick
- 1878 Alexander Ray: no listing as coal merchant
A. Ross Ray & Bro., same.
- 1881 A. Ross Ray & Bro., millers, 3261 Water St, Georgetown
- 1883 A. Ross Ray, 1901 F st NW (no mention of mill from this
date on).

3. Washington Directories provide the following tenant information:

1913	3260 K St. N.W.: The George W. Cissel Co. Inc, "manufacturers of high grade flours and dealers in hay and grain"
1915	vacant
1917	3260 K St. N.W.: Wilkins Rogers Milling Co.
1924	no listing.
1925	3260 K St.: Brattain and Allwine, chemists.
1927-29	3260 K St.: Paul H. Brattain Co., chemists 3262 K St.: Mutual Building Supply Co. (At this date, 1929, Corson & Gruman appears in the directory at the southeast corner, thus to the east of these buildings)
1930-43	Bituminous Products Corp., asphalt products
1948-54	no listing
1956-67	Corson & Gruman Inc., contractors.
4. On the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map, at which time 3260 and 3262 were owned by the G. W. Cissel Co., 3260 is labeled "office" and 3262 as "flour and feed warehouse". (Sanborn Insurance atlas, in D.C. Public Library.)

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia; Washington city directories (D.C. Public Library); Assessment Records, (National Archives).
2. Secondary and published sources: Journal of the Columbia Historical Society; Richard P. Jackson, The Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878, Washington, D.C., R.O. Polkinhorn, 1878.
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: D.C. Building Permits.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Ray warehouse is composed of a mid-nineteenth century structure and a somewhat later addition to the east. The warehouse is of simple and utilitarian design, similar to the majority of waterfront commercial buildings nearby.

2. Condition of fabric: Poor. Alterations have been extensive. The infilling of eight windows, the removal of the second floor in both structures, and the poor maintenance of the buildings have left all but the north elevation in poor repair.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Irregular shape (see sketch) with north-south walls at acute angles with north wall on K Street. Measures 64' 8" on north, 89' 0" on west. The structure is made up of two buildings, the Warehouse to the west (gable end to the street) and the Office to the east (flat roof sloping south). The office has two bays, and two stories; the warehouse 3 bays and 2 1/2 stories.
2. Foundations: Brick to grade.
3. Wall construction: The brick load bearing walls of common bond construction have irregular header courses which occur at the sixth, eighth and ninth rows. Some of the walls' thicknesses reduce as they rise. Except for the east side, all wall exteriors have the lower portions painted dark green and the upper cream colored. An irregular pilaster strip system occurs on the interior face of the west wall. Because the walls do not meet perpendicularly, wedge shaped openings appear at the corners of the north wall. The warehouse's east wall, 1' 5 1/2" thick, is shared by the office. Five and eight pointed star-shaped tie rod plates continue around the warehouse at the second floor level; nine on the west wall and two at the attic floor level on the north wall.
4. Framing: Brick load bearing walls support wood framing for the attic and roofs.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A gable roofed hoist beam projects from the apex of the north gable of the warehouse parallel to the side walls (at an acute angle to K Street).
6. Chimneys: Two small corbeled brick flues begin at about six feet on the interior of the eastern wall of the office. Sealed circular openings near the base of the chimneys indicate that stoves were once connected.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: A large modern roll up wooden door (added later) of 45 panels, part of which are glazed, is located in the north elevation of the warehouse with a wooden lintel and brick jamb. In the rear a large solid

sliding wooden door is under a concrete lintel. A double door, consisting of two, four light over three panel doors, is located at the second floor level on the north elevator. It has a flat brick arch with wooden jambs and sills. A six light over one panel door occupies the northwest corner of the office street facade. The opening is formed by a flat steel lintel. The door has wooden panels on each side. (It appears to have been enlarged from a narrower opening similar to the windows.)

- b. Windows and shutters: The office has brick segmental arches forming hood molds, and wooden sills. Six over six and two over two double hung heavy wooden sash windows on the north and east sides are accompanied by double panel fixed louver shutters, painted flat black. Above the office window are incised wooden panels under the arches. The warehouse windows have flat brick arches and brick sills. Small lunettes occupy the apex of each gable of the warehouse. The northern one has six triangular shaped lights and the southern one is closed with plywood. Below the southern lunette there are three rectangular openings of varying sizes with flat brick arches. They contain ten, six, and six lights. The east and west walls of the warehouse contain metal windows between wooden lintels and sills. One has ten and the other fifteen lights.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The warehouse has a north-south gable roof; the flat office roof slopes from north to south. The west slope of the gable is covered with slate and the east slope has asbestos shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves of the warehouse have two double rows of corbeled brick, and the gable ends have a double row along the edges. The rear (south) wall of the office is capped by a projected course and an ogee shaped metal gutter. Atop the front elevation (north) appears a cyma recta over cyma reversa pressed metal cornice which terminates at each end in a corbeled wooden bracket adorned with a fleur-de-lis. Three courses below the gutter appears a strip of canted vertical, dog-tooth, stretchers which stops near the edges.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The ridge of the warehouse roof is straddled by a rectangular skylight (which is concealed on the interior by a ceiling). At the apex of the north gable of the warehouse, there is a ridge projection which carried a hoist beam.

RAY'S WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE
HABS No. DC-148 (Page 13)

C. Description of Interior: After alterations, all that remains of the interior is a brick shell with a concrete floor, and a fire proofed ceiling. A bit of heavy ceiling molding remains in the office. Both structures contain fluorescent lighting and hot air heating. The only interior door is a sliding wooden one over the segmental arched opening in the party wall. A row of cut off wooden floor joists is evident midway up the walls in the warehouse.

D. Site:

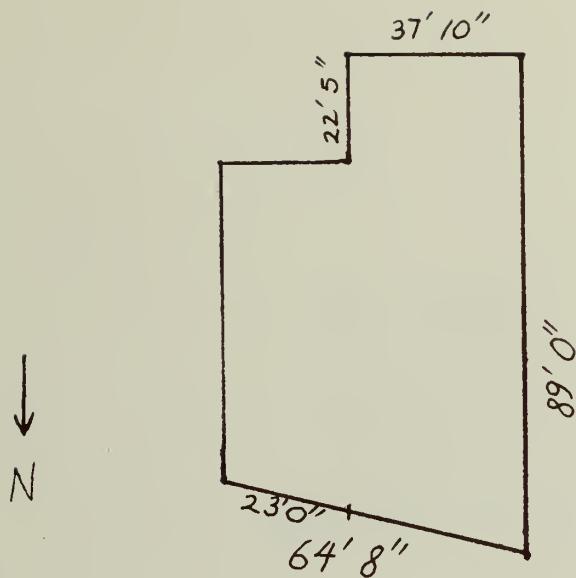
1. General setting and orientation: At the southwest corner of the intersection of K and Potomac Streets, the Corson and Gruman Co. is enveloped in the noise and odors of a highly industrialized and well traveled area. The Whitehurst Freeway and heavy air traffic roar overhead while K Street and a spur of the B & O Railroad rumble in front. The noisome odors of nearby factories are much in evidence.
2. Enclosures: Modern fencing encloses east and south edges of the lot.
3. Outbuildings: a few storage buildings, but nothing of significance.
4. Walks: To the north there is a concrete walk.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Ray's Warehouse and Office
3260-3262 K Street

photos: George Eisenman, 1967



Ray's Warehouse
3262 K Street

sketch plan

DUVALL FOUNDRY

1050 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

DUVALL FOUNDRY

Location: 1050 30th Street (formerly Washington St.), N.W.,
Washington, D.C. West side of street just south of
C. & O. Canal.

Present Owner: Washington Gas Light Co.

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Offices and storage.

Statement of Significance: A good example of mid 19th century commercial building.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this structure was built. The site is in Square 1191, lot 822 (formerly, Square 22, lot 27 and part of the north edge of "Wapping".) The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1795 Deed April 23, 1795 recorded May 2, 1795 in
Liber BZA folio 283
Thomas Beall et ux Nancy

To

Samuel Williams

Lot 27 - beginning for said lot at boundary #50 and running Northerly with Washington (30th) St, 48 ft - westerly 120 feet to outline of Georgetown - with said outline Southerly to boundary #52 of this addition, with straight line to beginning.

1805 Deed June 29, 1805 recorded August 13, 1805 in
Liber N folio 128
William Williams, son of Samuel
To
Isaac Owings.
Lot 27 in Thomas Beall's first addition to Georgetown (\$535).

1836 Deed October 25, 1836 recorded November 12, 1836 in
Liber WB62 folio 176
James S. Owens et ux Eliza A.
Joseph Owens et ux Mary
Rebecca Owens (widow of Isaac Owens)

To
William S. Nicholls
Lot 27 and other land.

- 1843 Deed in Trust, March 31, 1843 recorded June 17, 1843 in
Liber WB 101 folio 308
William S. Nicholls
To
John Marbury
Among other pieces, "lot 27 in Beall's addition"
fronting on the West side of Washington Street south
of the Canal. To secure debt to Thomas Fowler.
- 1847 Deed and release June 17, 1847 recorded July 2, 1847 in
Liber WB 132 folio 258
John Marbury, trustee
William S. Nicholls et ux Margaret
To
Albert P. Waugh
- 1853 Deed March 24, 1854 recorded March 27, 1854 in
Liber JAS 73 folio 310
Albert P. Waugh and wife Rachel
To
William M. Boyce et ux Mary M.
Lots 26 and 27 in Thomas Beall's Addition. #2130.
"Also the following described premises, being all
that piece of ground which fronts on the West side
of Washington Street and bounded as follows: beginning
for the same at the Southwest corner of said lot 27,
and run thence Easterly and at right angles with
Washington St. to the West line of said street,
then Northerly and with the line of said Street to
its intersection with the Southern boundary line of
lot 27 aforesaid, then by and with said together,
boundary line of said lot at the place of beginning."
i.e. part of Wapping to square off lot 27.
- 1854 Deed July 14, 1854 recorded July 17, 1854 in
Liber JAS 81, folio 27
William M. Boyce et ux Mary M.
To
William T. Duvall
Lots 26 and 27 and part of Wapping, as above.
- 1856 Deed in Trust July 3, 1854 recorded March 26, 1856 in
Liber JAS 113, folio 241
William T. Duvall
To
Hugh Caperton
Lots 26, 27 and Wapping strip; to secure \$2,200.

- 1856 Deed in Trust March 18, 1856 recorded March 26, 1856 in
Liber JAS 113 folio 244
William T. Duvall et ux Sarah Ann
To
John Marberry (sic)
Same as above.
- 1866 Deed in Trust December 30, 1865 recorded March 15, 1866 in
Liber RMH 15 folio 109
William J. (sic) Duvall et ux Jane
To
J. Carter Marbury
Lots 26, 27 and Wapping stip, to secure \$3,141.02
- 1867 Deed in Trust February 26, 1867 recorded February 26, 1867 in
Liber RMH 30 folio 169
William T. Duvall et ux Jane
To
Charles M. Matthews
To secure \$2,261.22, same lots as above.
- 1874 Deed January 21, 1874 recorded January 29, 1874 in
Liber 743 folio 19
District of Columbia
To
Edwin Knowles
Lots 26, 27 and Wapping strip: "158 feet West side
of Washington Street and 120 feet South side of
Canal, improved."
- 1879 Quit Claim Deed August 12, 1875 recorded June 25, 1879 in
Liber 915 folio 320
Edwin Knowles et ux Clarissa
To
Mary M. Boyce
Charles A. Buckey
John Marbury Jr.
firm of Buckey and Marbury
A. Ross Ray
Albert Ray
firm of A. Ross Ray & Bro.
Lots 26, 27 and strip.
- 1879 Deed May 27, 1879 recorded in
Liber 915 folio 321
Charles A. Buckey
John Marbury Jr.
comprising the firm of "Buckey and Marbury"
A. Ross Ray
Albert Ray
comprising the firm of "A. Ross Ray & Bro."

- To
Mary M. Boyce
(Lots 26, 27 and strip)
- 1882 Deed January 2, 1882 recorded February 23, 1882 in
Liber 993 folio 312
Elizabeth Boyce Judson et vir Oliver A.
William Boyce
(Eliz. Boyce Judson & William Boyce sole heirs of
Mary M. Boyce)
To
George E. Noyes
Lots 26, 27 and strips; Consideration \$7500.
- 1891 Deed April 21, 1891 recorded May 26, 1891 in
Liber 1569 folio 286
George E. Noyes et ux Susannah
To
Lyman A. Littlefield
Lots 26, 27 and strip.
- 1892 Deed September 24, 1892 recorded October 3, 1892 in
Liber 1732 folio 208
Lyman A. Littlefield et ux Alice
To
Samuel C. Raub, unmarried
Lots 26, 27 and strip, and other land.
- 1897 Deed in Trust August 6, 1897 recorded in
Liber 2233 folio 421
John D. Coughlan
Harry P. Gilbert
trustees of Samuel C. Raub
To
Cuno H. Rudolph
Max M. Rich
T. Percy Myers
Lots 26, 27 and strip.
- 1897 Deed in Trust August 6, 1897 recorded September 14, 1897 in
Liber 2233 folio 426
Cuno H. Rudolph
Max M. Rich
T. Percy Myers
trustees
To
G. Thomas Dunlop
William J. Miller
Lots 26 and 27 and strip, and other property, to
secure Coughlan and Gilbert \$2,733.33.

DUVALL FOUNDRY
HABS No. DC-154 (Page 5)

- 1920 Deed January 9, 1920 recorded March 4, 1920 in
Liber 4345 folio 24
Cuno H. Rudolph
Max M. Rich
T. Percy Myers
trustees
To
John O. Rabbitt
All of Square 1191 for \$20,605.20.
- 1920 Release March 20, 1920 recorded March 24, 1920 in
Liber 4352 folio 36
Charles P. Williams
Walter R. Wilcox
To
John O. Rabbitt
Lot 27 and part of lot 26, Square 1191, also strip
south of lot 27 known as part of Wapping.
Release of trust from Lyman A. Littlefield and wife
Alice, May 25 1891, recorded in Liber 1569 folio 292.
- 1927 Deed in Trust July 29, 1927 recorded July 30, 1927 in
Liber 5921 folio 245
John O. Rabbitt et ux Agnes C.
To
Paul Rea, trustee
Lot 822, which includes lots 26, 27 and Wapping strip.
In trust for sole use and benefit of James H. Caton,
his heir, etc.
- 1943 Deed March 25, 1943 recorded March 26, 1943 in
Liber 7843 folio 277
Paul Rea, trustee
To
V. Stuart Davis
C. Wendel Shoemaker
trustees of the estate of James H. Caton, deceased.
Lot 822.
- 1947 Deed June 27, 1947 recorded July 1, 1947 in
Liber 8522 folio 273
V. Stuart Davis
C. Wendel Shoemaker
trustees
To
Washington Gas Light Co., a D.C. corporation
Lot 822. \$93.50 stamps = \$85,000 consideration.
2. Date of erection: about 1856. The Deed in Trust in Liber
JAS 113, folio 241 to secure \$2,200 suggests that the building

was begun at this time. Duvall had acquired the land in 1854, and as directory listings (see below) indicate that he was a machinist, already living in Washington, it would appear that he set up his own shop at this time. It was standing by 1865, for the Georgetown Assessment records of 1865-70 (National Archives Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 12) records the following for William T. Duvall (p. 574):

lot 26, 27, and west part of Wapping lot: 158 feet
Washington St., 120 feet S. line of canal: \$3000
Improvements: foundry buildings "brick" \$6000

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The interior has been substantially changed several times. Tie rods were added some time before about 1914. Some time after 1914 the north lower door was changed to three windows, the west door on the north side was changed to a window and a door. The northern most window on the west side was also bricked over. The building has been painted aluminum.
6. Important old views: The foundry is seen at the right side of a photograph taken about 1914 of lock No. 3 by William L. Vetter. The sign on the building reads "Veterinary Hospital". (See photo copy with this data book.)

B. Historical events connected with structure:

1. Washington directories provide the following information about William T. Duvall:
 - 1850 No entry.
 - 1853 William T. Duvall, machinist, S side 2nd,
Petits new house, Georgetown
 - 1855 W. T. Duvall, machinist, 57 2nd St, Georgetown (p. 4
of Georgetown section of Ten Eyck's Washington and Georgetown Directory).
 - 1858, 1864 No entries.
 - 1865 William T. Duvall, machine shop, Washington corner
Canal, house, 130 Congress St. (p. 381, Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory).
 - 1867 Duvall & Co., (William T. Duvall and William L. Dawson)
Canal corner Washington, Georgetown. Founders and
machinists.
2. On Sanborn's Insurance map of 1903 the building is labeled "veterinary."

3. Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1915 no listing 1050 30th St.
1916 Philip F. Gormley, stables
1917 Charles Mitchell
1919 Charles Mitchell
1921 J. O. Rabbitt Supply Co.
1923-1929 J. O. Rabbitt Supply Co., coal & feed
1931 Maryland Truck Equipment Co.
1933 Washington Iron & Metal Co. Junk (at 1048)
(all following are at 1048-50)
1935 Harry Steinbraker, junk
1937 Capitol Chemical Co. Inc.
1050, also Kilgore Development Corp.
1939 Capitol Chemical Co; Kilgore Chemical Corp.,
and Kil-In-Sec Co., insecticide mfgr.
1943 1048-50: Capitol Chemical Co.
Kilgore Development Corp. (mfg. chemists)
1050: Jesse S. Baggett, stone cutter
Fred Drew Construction Co.
1948 1048-50: Capitol Chemical Co.
Kilgore Chemical Corp.
1050: Foundry Rubber Inc. (paint mfgrs.)
Fred Drew Construction Co.
1954 Washington Gas Light Co., training school
1956 same
1960 same
1962 Washington Gas Light Co., storage; rear, welding.
1965 same; storage
1967 same; storage, welding shop.

4. Biographical note on the Beall family:

The name of "Thomas Beall of George" occurs many times in deeds of Georgetown property in the very first years of the 19th century, for he was the third generation of one of the most important land owning families of the town. In this area of Georgetown we find that he owned in 1795 the land that 1050 30th St. is now on, opened up lower Potomac Street in 1798 through land on which Bomford's Mill was later built, and in 1801 owned the land on which 1068 30th Street was built.

His grandfather Ninian Beall was one of the first to settle in the region of Georgetown in the early 18th century, and owned vast tracts of land. He had been born in Scotland in 1625, was captured by Cromwell and Monk at the Battle of Dunbar (1650), and as a prisoner, taken to Maryland about 1655-1658. "In 1703 he received a grant from Lord Baltimore which included much of the ground on which the town stands.

He patented 795 acres of land, which he called Rock of Dumbarton.... He died in 1717 in his ninety-third year." (Cordelia Jackson, "People and Places in Old Georgetown," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 33-34, 1932, p. 135.)

George Beall, (1695-1780) inherited the Rock of Dumbarton tract from his father, and was one of the major landholders when the Maryland Commissioners (authorized May 15, 1751) set about to lay out George-Town. George Beall, and George Gordon (another early settler who ran the Tobacco Inspection House so important for the trade of the area) refused at first to sell the land chosen by the Commissioners, who therefore took it anyway and awarded them 280 pounds, and a right to select two lots each in the new town. Both accepted, but George Beall, on March 7, 1752, objected strenuously: "But I do hereby protest and declare that my acceptance of the said lots, which is by force, shall not debar me from future redress from the Commissioners...." (Richard P. Jackson, The Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878, Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878, p. 5.). It was George Beall who built Dumbarton House (2715 Q Street, N.W.) about 1748.

Although George Beall had two sons, George Beall (jr.) (1730-1807) and Thomas Beall ("of George," as he always styled himself), it was the latter who received his father's Georgetown property, through an agreement with his older brother. On September 26, 1773 he married Ann Orme, daughter of innkeeper John Orme and Lucy Beall. Their daughter Elizabeth married a nephew of George Washington. Just as his father had been important in laying out George-Town, so Thomas Beall of George (1742-1819) was connected with the planning of the District of Columbia. He, along with Robert Peter, William Deakins Jr., and his father George Beall, signed the letter of October 13, 1790 offering George Washington the lands in the area of the proposed Capital at an equitable price, and setting forth the appropriateness of the setting.

From an early time it is clear that Thomas Beall was an important figure in Georgetown civic activity. In 1788, together with Robert Peter and William Deakins Jr., he was chosen as a Commissioner for the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek at the east end of Bridge (M) Street, and advertised for bids at that time. On January 3, 1791 he was elected the second Mayor of Georgetown, and served a one year term. During the planning for the Federal City, when George Washington was in Georgetown, he took part in the discussions, and was later appointed (with John M. Gantt, another George-towner) one of the "City Trustees" for the Federal City.

In a letter to these two gentlemen, in 1796, Washington requests them to convey "all lands in the Towns of Carrolsburgh and Hamburgh" to Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White who had been appointed city Commissioners by Congress. ("The Writings of George Washington Relating to the National Capital," CHS, v. 17, pp. 170-171.)

Thomas Beall held large tracts of land in Georgetown, and three of the most important, above the waterfront district, were Dumbarton House (which he sold in 1796), the land which he sold in 1794 to the wealthy shipping merchant Francis Lowndes, and on which Tudor Place was later built, and the land which he sold in 1800 on which Dumbarton Oaks now stands.

Georgetown assessment records of 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 7) provides us the following list of his property:

1 lot No. 72 on Water St. [K] and Cherry Alley with improvements	7000
part of lot 79 on the water side with an old house	400
1 lot No. 63 and brick house where Col Plater [?] lives	3000
37 lots in T. Bealls addition	<u>3000</u>
	\$13,400

A subsequent entry in the same assessment book lists "lot on Gay [36th] Street - \$3000" which may be the lot 63 above.

5. Biographical note on John Marbury:

A great number of Georgetown buildings list John Marbury in their chains of title, for he often acted as a trustee. In 1833 he was appointed by the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia to sell 1068 30th Street; in 1843-47 he held in trust 1050 30th Street; in 1849 he held also 1052-54 Potomac; and in 1858, with two other trustees for the defunct Union Bank of Georgetown, disposed of 1069 Jefferson Street, which had been taken over by the Bank in 1828.

Jackson, in his Chronicles of Georgetown notes that among the "several other desirable residences on the heights" of Georgetown, Marbury's house was one of them. (p. 32) His other references to Mr. Marbury are all related to his activities in Christ Episcopal Church, of Georgetown. In 1820-1825 we find him "among the vestry, and active supporters of the church" (p. 195). About 1835 "we also find in the minutes of the vestry...the resignation of Mr. John Marbury, who had filled the laborious office of treasurer for so many years, and to whose energetic efforts the debt which

was contracted in building the Church, and which had hung as an incubus on its prosperity, was finally discharged." (p. 197.) References in 1841 and 1845 show that on Easter morning each year he was among the vestry. In 1847, "extensive repairs and changes were made in the church building under the supervision of Messrs. Lyons, W. R. Abbott, H. C. Matthews, and J. Marbury." (p. 198.) The church building was torn down in 1867.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1050 30th Street represents a typically functional commercial structure erected in the mid-nineteenth century.
2. Condition of fabric: Reinforcement, painting, and changes in openings have marred the exterior; alterations have destroyed the interior.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular structure, measuring 88'5" x about 26', four bays on the south end, three on north, and ten on each side. Two and 1/2 stories, with basement (partially exposed to the south).
2. Foundations: Random range ashlar masonry on the exterior of the foundation wall with rough rubble on the interior.
3. Wall construction: Exterior walls are common red brick with headers every six courses; now painted metallic silver. Vousoirs have been painted a darker shade. Ten recessed bays 5' 8" wide extend the length of the east and west walls, while three and four bays occur on the north and south. Pilaster strips 2' 10" wide merge into a projecting brick surface which continues around the building below the cornice. Five pointed star-shaped tie rod plates are found on the pilaster strips of the east and west walls. At the second floor level on the north and south ends the tie rods occur at the second and third floor levels and below the apices.
4. Framing: Brick load bearing walls and wood flooring.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A coursed rubble retaining wall with slate coping forms an exterior well containing the straight stair leading to the basement on the east side: 9" treads and 9 1/2" risers.
6. Chimneys: Inside the second pilaster strip north of the south corner on the west wall is a brick chimney, painted red. A triple brick course runs one course below the top.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The recessed two floor bays contain a variety of openings: a flat brick arch over a one light transom above a one pane/two panel wooden door; a segmental arch over a one light/three panel door; a wooden lintel opening containing a single light transom above two single light doors; and a double opening framed by a WF steel lintel over a double wooden door (a pilaster strip stops above the WF lintel in corbeling). Above the single door on the second floor level (west side) is an old wooden lintel enclosed in brick.
 - b. Windows and shutters: An assortment (6/6, 2/2, 1/1) of double hung wood and metal windows occur in flat brick arched openings, some of which have recently been reinforced with steel and wooden lintels. The facade (north elevation) has three bays, the middle one double; in this there is a large three-centered arched opening which has been sealed up. Below this opening there are three 2/2 double hung windows under segmental arches. All other windows on the north facade are similar to the rest of the building except for one which has an arched opening and two which are small rectangular eight light windows.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: A shingle covered north-south gable roof.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The east and west elevations are crowned by cornices consisting of projected curved metal gutters atop three corbeled brick courses. Along the gable edges run a double projecting brick course.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Detailed Description of Interior:

Alterations and reinforcements, which have been taking place for

many years, have so changed the interior as to make it totally meaningless both architecturally and historically.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The building is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and 30th Street, running north and south. The warehouse was well situated for a commercial structure of the nineteenth century, with easy access to rail, canal, river and land transportation.
2. Enclosures: Modern fencing encloses the lot on all sides.
3. Outbuildings: One in poor condition.
4. Walks: A common bond red brick public walk abuts the warehouse on the east. The other sides have asphalt paving.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Duvall Foundry
1050 30th Street
northwest corner

photo: William L. Vetter, c. 1914



southeast corner

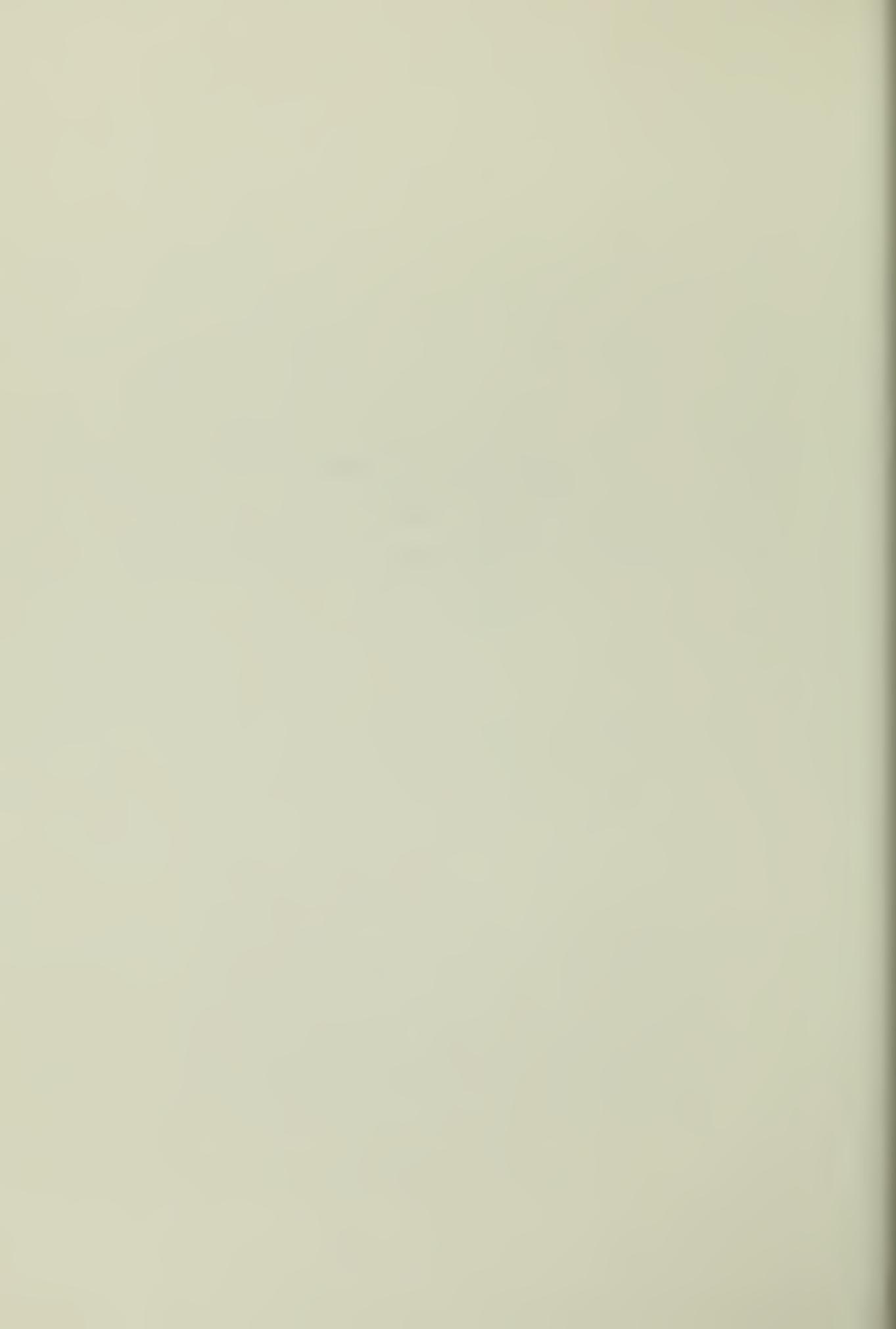
photo: George Eisenman, 1967

WARRING'S BARREL HOUSE

3256 K Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



1. STATE District of Columbia COUNTY		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 3256 K Street, N. W.		2. NAME Warring's Barrel House	
ORIGINAL OWNER	Not known	DATE OR PERIOD	1860's
ORIGINAL USE	Not known	STYLE	commercial
PRESENT OWNER	Bruce T. Warring	ARCHITECT	Not known
PRESENT USE	Barrel Company	BUILDER	Not known
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Brick - 1/8 common bond	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
NO. OF STORIES	1 1/2		

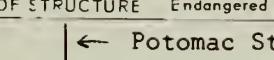
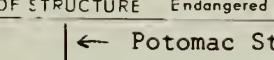
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No

This structure is of interest for its simple functional design, utilizing structural ribs on the facade to marks its divisions and make the front less monotonous.

The original brick bearing walls and wood framing are still in use. The common bond red brick walls are composed of pilaster strips with projecting flat brick cornice and base strips forming recessed bays. The heavy wood framing consists of two rows of large square wooden columns and beams supporting a heavy wooden roof system.

A gable roof (monitor type) covers the center portion with lean-to roofs over the side portions. The center raised section is sheathed on the east and west in clapboarding, and with brick on the north and south gables. Wood infilled windows occur in the side clapboarding.

The north elevation is composed of a central two story bay flanked by one story lean-to roofed wings. The central section has double wooden doors vertically boarded on the first floor, and diagonally boarded on the second floor. The western portion of the north elevation has a four light over two panel wooden door behind a wooden screen door and a steel linteled two over two double hung wooden window. Along the west elevation are seven recessed bays; two contain large segmentally arched windows and one^aflat (steel-lintel) opening. The west eave has a rounded metal gutter. To the east all except a small portion abuts another building.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered	No	Interior	Fair	Exterior	Fair
							
<p>K Street</p>  <p>Warring's Barrel House</p> <p> 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>							
3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.				7. PHOTOGRAPH 			
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER				<p>William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD September, 1967</p>			



Warring's Barrel House
3256 K Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

BIRCH FUNERAL HOME

3034 M Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

BIRCH FUNERAL HOME

Location: 3034 M Street N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C., south side of street, corner of Thomas Jefferson Street. Stable/garage is behind the main building at what would be about 1083 Thomas Jefferson Street.

Present Owner: Jacqueline Antone (1966)

Present Occupant: Vacant

President Use: Vacant

Statement of Significance: The house facade has fine cast iron details. The stable/garage is the only late 19th century structure of its kind remaining in the Georgetown waterfront area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical history:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is the chain of title to the land on which the buildings are located. The site is Square 1197, lot 808 (old lot 60, subdivisions 1 and 3). The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1797 Right of Way dated January 8, 1797, recorded
January 8, 1797 in
Liber B folio 619
Robert Peter
To
Corporation of Georgetown
"Beginning at the south side of Bridge [M] Street
at the end of 239'6" in easterly direction from
northwest corner of Bridge Street and Fishing
Lane, and running southerly parallel with Fishing
Lane until it intersects the north side of cause-
way [K Street]--easterly with north side of
causeway for the length of 60'--northerly parallel
with first line to Bridge Street, thence to
beginning. Peter conveys as much of the above
ground as is included in [his] lot 60 for a public
highway [Thomas Jefferson Street]."

- 1798 Deed August 3, 1798 recorded August 4, 1798 in
Liber D folio 22
John Howes
To
John Thompson
Conveys lot 61 in Georgetown, commonly called the
"Spring lot".
- 1799 Deed January 30, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 269
John Thompson
To
James Thompson
Lot 61
- 1799 Deed May 14, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 272
James Thompson
To
Robert Peter
Lot 61
- 1799 Partition May 20, 1799 recorded May 25, 1799 in
Liber D folio 267
Robert Peter
James Thompson
John M. Gantt
A division of lot 61 and part of lot 60: "it is
mutually agreed that said lot 61 and part of lot
60 shall be divided into 12 lots, as numbered on
the within map that the lots 12, 11, 7, 6, 1 and
3 shall be conveyed to Robert Peter...." The
present lot 808 is the western 26 1/2' of lots 1
and 3. Lots 1 and 3 ran 93' on Jefferson ; lot
808 runs 90.5', followed by an alley 4.5' wide.
- 1801 Deed October 1, 1801 recorded November 28, 1801 in
Liber G folio 398
Robert Peter Sr.
To
James Thompson
Conveys lots 1 and 3 of the subdivision of 60 and
61.

BIRCH FUNERAL HOME
HABS No. DC-142 (Page 3)

- 1856 Will of James Thompson, Will book 7 folio 397.
September 25, 1856.
All residue of the estate (which includes lots 1 and 3) to William Henry Esperance Hersant and Mary Theresa Henrietta Hersant Melin with power in the executors Walter H. S. Taylor and H. G. B. Smith to sell and convey with their consent.
- 1857 Power of Attorney December 16, 1856 recorded July 24, 1857 in
Liber JAS 138 folio 202
Guillaume H. E. Hersant
Marie T. H. Hersant, wife of Jean S. Melin
(legatees of James Thompson, their maternal grandfather)
To
Walter H. S. Taylor
J. H. B. Smith
Power to sell etc. all interest of grantors in the estate of Thompson.
- 1861 Deed September 24, 1857 recorded May 21, 1861 in
Liber NCT 5 folio 253
Walter H. S. Taylor
Jonathan H. B. Smith
To
Joseph F. Birch
Conveys lots 1 and 3, i.e. 25'1" on Bridge Street (M Street) and 90 feet to the alley on Thomas Jefferson Street with use of the alley.
Consideration \$1600.
- 1857 Deed in Trust October 1, 1857 recorded November 5, 1857 in
Liber JAS 144 folio 132
Joseph F. Birch
To
William Redin
To secure \$1066.68. (Release of March 15, 1858 in Liber NCT 5 folio 239 recorded May 21, 1863.)

BIRCH FUNERAL HOME
HABS No. DC-142 (Page 4)

- 1858 Deed in Trust October 19, 1857 recorded January 16,
1858 in
Liber JAS 148 folio 17
Joseph F. Birch et ux Ann E.
To
Walter S. Cox
Hugh Caperton
Treasurers, Union Bldg. Assn., Georgetown
To secure \$1000. (Release October 28, 1870 recorded
November 3, 1870 in Liber 625 folio 457)
- 1870 Deed in Trust March 2, 1870 recorded the same date in
Liber 625 folio 490
Joseph F. Birch
To
William D. Cassin
Frederick W. Jones
Treasurer, South Building Association of Georgetown
Release: November 4, 1875 in Liber 802, folio 423,
recorded November 23, 1875.
- 1891 Will of Joseph F. Birch dated August 15, 1891 recorded
Will Book 29, folio 430 August 28, 1891 (Deed August 19,
1891).
One half of the lot to Isaac Birch, the other half
to Charles E. and Isaac Birch, trustees, for use of
George A. Birch for life and on his death to convey
same to any child. George A. Birch died leaving
Albert G. Birch his only child.
- 1904 Deed July 15, 1904 recorded July 15, 1904 in
Liber 2828 folio 372
Albert G. Birch
To
Isaac Birch
(Gives his share)
Will of Isaac Birch, filed April 18, 1934, Adminis-
tration #46,552.
Property is good in Bessie Birch Haycock, devisee
under will.
- 1966 Deed February 25, 1966 recorded March 2, 1966 in
Liber 12571 folio 579
Bessie Birch Haycock et vir Archer L. Haycock
To
Jacqueline Antone
\$140,000 (\$154 stamps).

BIRCH FUNERAL HOME
HABS No. DC-142 (Page 5)

2. Date of erection: Between 1866 and 1871. Assessment records for 1865-70 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 12) show that in 1865 the property had as improvements, "frame building and workshop - \$1000". A note appended in 1866 indicates that a " 3 story brick dwelling" was added. (Assessment figures illegible). The assessment for 1871 (roll 13) p. 8 indicates that lot 60, property value \$1800, (same as in 1865) but improvements are now valued at \$5000.
3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The main building on M Street has had the lower floor completely altered. Interior of both house and stable/garage have been remodeled.
6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. The following information about the Birch funeral establishment is from D.C. city directories:

1860 Joseph F. Birch, undertaker, 65 Bridge Street, h.
88 Bridge Street - cabinet maker and undertaker
1862 Isaac Birch, h. 12 2nd Street
1864 Joseph F. Birch, undertaker, Bridge, corner Jefferson
1874 Joseph F. Birch, Undertaker, Bidge cor. Jefferson
h. 88 Bridge Street
1891 Joseph F. Birch Undertaker, 3034 M Street, N. W.
h. 3043 M Street, N. W.
1892 Joseph F. Birch Sons (George A. and Isaac) undertakers.
1903 Isaac Birch, undertaker
1904 Joseph F. Birch's Sons, undertakers (Isaac Birch)
1933 Joseph F. Birch's Sons, undertakers (Isaac Birch,
Archer L. Haycock) (Archer Haycock married Bessie
Birch, presumably a sister of Isaac)
1934 same
1948 Joseph F. Birch's Sons, (B. Birch Haycock) undertakers
1965 Joseph F. Birch's Sons, (B. Birch Haycock) funeral
directors
1967 vacant

2. In the subdivision of lots 60 and 61 in 1799, James Thompson owned Lot 61. He had received it the same year from John Thompson, perhaps his brother. After the division he got lots 1 and 3, forming the corner land, from Robert Peter in 1801. James Thompson was a member of the Georgetown Columbia Lodge No. 19, and was Worshipful Master in 1795. In 1796 and 1797 he was Secretary of the same lodge. He died in 1855.
3. In 1891 Isaac Birch inherited half interest in the funeral home established by his father, and in 1904 received title to the entire property. He was apparently active in the local Masonic Lodge No. 5 just down the street from his establishment. In 1880 he is listed as Junior Warden of that lodge, in 1883 its Worshipful Master, and from 1903 until 1933 was treasurer.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Boyd's City Directories.
Assessment Records, 1800-07 (National Archives).
2. Secondary and published sources: A Century and a Half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939, (Georgetown 1939).
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: Contemporary newspaper accounts and advertisements; District of Columbia Building Permits; further assessment records.

Prepared by: Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Birch Funeral Home has fine late nineteenth century cast iron hood molds, as well as a fine metal cornice which give character to a plain brick building.
2. Condition of fabric: The north facade has been well maintained (although the first floor has been changed) but the other sides are in only fair condition. The interior has been completely remodeled.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The house is rectangular 45'3" by 26'6" and is attached by a link 4' 6" wide to the stable or carriage house which measures 41'4" by 26;3". The house has a three bay facade, and is three stories tall; the carriage house is two stories.
2. Foundations: Brick and random rubble foundation walls.
3. Wall construction: Common bond red brick with headers every six rows. Painted white on the east and north. Hood molds and trim are white on the west wall.
4. Framing: The wooden beam structural system rests on load bearing brick walls.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A recently constructed concrete retaining wall forms a narrow areaway on the east side of the stable basement. On the west side of the house are 3 or more brick areaways with gray granite copings flush with the sidewalk. (They are heavily overgrown.)
6. Chimneys: Two small square brick chimneys appear inside the west wall of the house, capped by two rows of brick. A small square concrete covered chimney is against the east wall of the stable, near the south corner.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The house has a modern 6 panel door with side lights and fan light on the north facade. At the southern end of the west side is a 6 panel 2 leaf wooden door (modern) which appears to be in an opening formed by cutting down an existing window to street level. In the stable at the northern end of the west side is a 4 panel door (with diagonal boarding behind chamfered rails and mullions) with a one panel light above it, capped with a brick hood mold. On the second floor, directly above this doorway, is an identical door, but with a three light transom. At the south end of the second floor is a somewhat wider two panel two leaf door with diagonal boarding with a one panel light above it, a brick hood mold, and a wooden sill. Above this doorway is a wooden hoist beam with an iron loop at the end. There are three large entrance doors on the first floor, under a flat fascia capped by a cyma recta molding. The two northern doors are central hinged, with two X panels each leaf with vertical boarding 1 3/4" wide

with one bead. Both have six light transoms with modern glass. The third (southern) doorway is a modern roll up type garage door of 24 panels, 6 of which are glass, under a 7 pane transom. The link between house and stable has a 6 panel modern door on the first floor.

- b. Windows and shutters: On the north facade of the house are 2/2 double hung sash windows on the second and third floors, with wooden panels below those on the second floor reaching to floor level sills. These windows are capped with ornate cast iron hood molds and on the third floor have cast iron sills on two consoles. The first floor has three large modern 15 light windows. On the west side, the second and third floors have 2/2 sash windows with flat caps of cast iron in a miniature acanthus-decorated cornice. The sills are also cast iron but undecorated. There are no windows on the first floor as the northern two have been bricked up (caps and sills remain) and the southern one transformed into a doorway. In the gable end is a two panel louvered attic lunette. The stable has one small window at the north end of the west side next to the doorway; this window is now sealed with a plain 4 panel solid shutter. On the second floor are three windows, all 2/2 sash with wooden frames painted white, a segmental arch in brick over each, and a wooden sill. On the east side, first floor, is a triple window (two 2 light casement windows, each under a segmental arch, flank a 3 light central window under a flat arch); a small 3/3 square window in the center; and at the north end a 6/6 sash window under a segmental arch. On the second floor, is a square louvered opening under a segmental arch with a wood sill and three 6/6 sash windows under segmental arches with wooden sills. At ground level in the south wall near the east corner is a segmental arch cellar window, now bricked up. The link has a 2/2 sash window on the west side and on the east a 6/6 sash window. Shutter pintles are still found on the west side of the house, but no shutters.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The built up roof of the carriage house or stable is of single slope from west to east.
- b. Cornice, eaves: A pressed metal Corinthian cornice crowns the north facade of the house with two terminal consoles decorated with palmettes. The stable cornice (west side) is composed of a pressed metal cyma recta molding supported on a row of chamfered brackets; at the ends are large

chamfered consoles. Five perforated breather plates occur in the frieze. On the east wall of the stable a simple cornice is composed of three courses of corbeled stretcher rows with a metal cap.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: In the middle of the roof are two metal ventilation and skylight towers with gable roofs; one contains six and the other four translucent lights. A kitchen and toilet with a porch enclosed in clapboarding rest on the north end of the roof. They are part of the link to which the stable is attached.

C. Description of Interior: After years of alterations, virtually nothing remains of the original interior. Along the north wall of the house are a straight run of stairs; 9 1/4" treads and 8 1/2" risers. Flooring is wood and concrete. Old steel bolt locks appear on several doors. The lighting is incandescent. Heating is through steam radiators. One old cast iron stove (1877) is located on the second floor.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house and stable are located on the east side of Thomas Jefferson St. at the corner of M Street, a block north of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. To its south is a new apartment building (1967), and to the east is a used car lot. Thomas Jefferson St. contains many fine old residential structures.
2. Enclosures: None.
3. Outbuildings: None. The stable is now attached to the house by a wooden addition about 4 1/2' wide.
4. Walks: The two structures abut a red brick herringbone public walk, lined with trees on the west, and an asphalted alley on the south.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967
and
Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
The Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968



Birch stable/garage
on Thomas Jefferson Street

photo: Daniel D. Reiff, 1968



Birch Funeral Home
3034 M Street

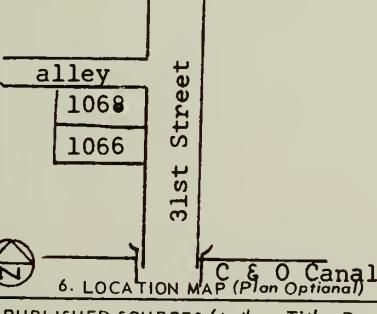
photo: George Eisenman, 1967

FEDERAL/VICTORIAN HOUSE PAIR

1066-1068 31st Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE District of Columbia		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
COUNTY TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1066-1068 31st		2. NAME Federal/Victorian house pair	
ORIGINAL OWNER uncertain ORIGINAL USE residences PRESENT OWNER 1066-George C Schnitzer; PRESENT USE 1066-residence; 1068-office WALL CONSTRUCTION wood NO. OF STORIES 2 1/2 with basement		DATE OR PERIOD Early 19th century with later 19th century facade. STYLE Bracketed ARCHITECT unknown BUILDER uncertain	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE OPEN TO PUBLIC No.	
<p>1066 and 1068 31st St. are a good example of early 19th century domestic architecture, "updated" with a later 19th century facade. The north-south gable roof covered in metal has two symmetrically placed dormers on each slope (one per house). Each gable dormer has two three light casement windows. Two brick chimneys straddle the ridge.</p> <p>A continuous cyma recta molded metal gutter projects above a repetitive modillion and bracket support-course crowning the six bay east wall. The walls are clapboarding painted green in the south and gray in north apartment. Six over six double hung wooden windows are flanked by dark green double panel fixed louver shutters on the east elevation. Heavy plain wooden projecting cornices crown the doors and windows on the east; the cornices above the doors have triple modillions and double bracket supports. The south unit's entrance is located near the south corner on the east side and consists of a six panel wooden door under a triple light transom. The north unit has a center entrance with a larger six panel wooden door. Brick stoops lead up to each entrance.</p> <p>All windows are similar to the east side; however, on the north and west the shutters are usually missing and there are no caps over the windows. A simple curved metal gutter is found at the eave on the west side.</p> <p>The interiors have been remodeled to such an extent that little of the original remains.</p> <p>To the east is a red brick basket weave walk; to the west are brick paved courts. Surrounding the duplex are old commercial structures; and numerous trees.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Good, though Endangered Interior altered Exterior Fair	
 alley 1068 1066 31st Street C & O Canal 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		 7. PHOTOGRAPH	
· PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service	
		DATE OF RECORD September, 1967	



Federal/Victorian House Pair
1066-1068 31st Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

POTOMAC MANUFACTURING CO.

1050 Potomac Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE District of Columbia COUNTY TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1050 Potomac		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER	Unknown	2. NAME Potomac Manufacturing Co.
ORIGINAL USE	Probably residential	DATE OR PERIOD before 1887
PRESENT OWNER	Joseph Poinelli	STYLE Victorian bracketed
PRESENT USE	Cabinet makers	ARCHITECT Unknown
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Common bond 1/8 red brick	BUILDER Unknown
NO. OF STORIES	Two with basement	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION	OPEN TO PUBLIC No
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This building is indicated on the 1887 Hopkins Atlas.

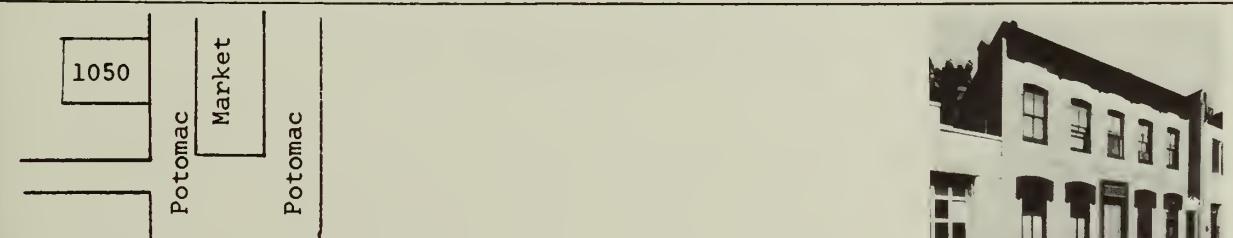
Crowning the facade (east elevation) is a wooden cornice with brackets separating the five bays and terminal brackets rising through the crowning metal gutter. Between each bracket are four modillions above a straight festoon in the frieze. The south parapet wall has a double course brick coping with two brick chimneys capped with projecting concrete strips.

Raised brick hood molds, which terminate on the sides in single headers, enclose the segmental arches which cover the two over two double hung wooden windows on the facade. The cornice, doorway, base strip, and first floor hood molds are all painted flat black and contrast with the common bond brick facade wall which is painted yellow. A garish green paint has been used about the modern unpaneled wooden door and in the over panel.

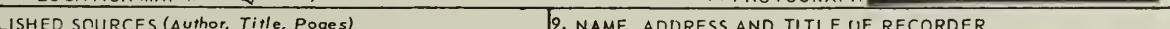
The interior, though greatly altered, has some original parts, such as: wooden floor joists, rubble and brick foundation, turned wooden balusters and newels, carved picture and ceiling moldings, and well carved wooden mantels.

To the rear is attached a wooden lean-to. The east elevation abuts a common bond red brick walk and faces the old Georgetown Market.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered	No	Interior Poor	Exterior Good
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6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
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8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
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William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967
DATE OF RECORD



Potomac Manufacturing Co.
1050 Potomac Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

WHEATLEY ROW HOUSE

1018 29th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

WHEATLEY ROW HOUSE

Location : 1018 29th Street N.W., (Georgetown) Washington, D.C., west side of street, southern most of 8 identical row houses.

Present owner: Miss Elinor P. Burns

Present Occupant: Mr. and Mrs. David Schoenbrod

Present Use: Residence

Statement of Significance: An attractive example of a type of multiple dwelling common in the late 19th century. Several groups of row houses are found in this area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the row house stands. The site is in Square 1192, lot 74 (of lots 74 to 67 inclusive) (Old Square 22, lots 36, 58, 59), in Deakins, Lee and Casanave's Addition to Georgetown. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1809 Deed May 5, 1809 recorded May 10, 1809 in
Liber V folio 416
William Brent
Thomas Sim Lee
To
John Hoye
Leonard M. Deakins
58 and 59 are but two of 32 lots that are here transferred.

1810 Tax deed May 24, 1810 recorded July 25, 1810 in
Liber Y folio 391
Jacob Mountz
Col. of taxes for Corp. of Georgetown
To
George Johnson
Lots 30, 58, 59, 61 and part of 29 charged to Wm. Deakins' heirs conveyed to Johnson.

1810 Deed July 24, 1810 recorded July 26, 1810 in
Liber Y folio 399

George Johnson
To
John Hoye

- 1813 Deed November 13, 1813 recorded November 22, 1813 in
Liber AF folio 442
Thomas Sim Lee
To
Leonard M. Deakins
John Hoye
Tenants in common.
- 1833 Tax deed February 27, 1833 recorded February 27, 1833 in
Liber WB folio 42/77
John Cox, Mayor of Georgetown
To
John Hoye
- 1836 Deed July 16, 1836 recorded July 16, 1836 in
Liber WB folio 59/5
John A. Smith Jr.
To
John Hoye
- 1849 Will of John Hoye dated March 2nd 1849 probated June 12, 1849
Will book 16, folio 267
"To my friend George Smith and my nephew Edward Hoye and
the survivors of them.... I give and devise all the rest
and residue of my property real personal and mixed in
trust to be sold by them or either of them.... as soon
as practicable after my decease" - to pay debts, etc.
- 1853 Deed March 18, 1853 recorded April 27, 1853 in
Liber JAS folio 54/390
George Smith (of Alexandria)
executor of will of John Hoye
To
Francis Wheatley
This included lots 51, 52, 58 and 59.
- 1858 Deed in Trust April 16, 1858 recorded June 14, 1858 in
Liber JAS, folio 56/301
Francis Wheatley et ux Caroline
To
Walter S. Cox
Hugh Caperton, trustees
Lots 51, 52, 58 and 59.
- 1859 Deed in Trust December 22, 1850 recorded March 8, 1859 in
Liber JAS folio 170/249

- Francis Wheatley et ux Caroline
To
Walter S. Cox
Hugh Caperton, trustees
Lots 51, 52, 58 and 59.
- 1883 Will of Francis Wheatley
July 26, 1878, codical March 18, 1880, probated November
2, 1883.
Will book 21, folio 34
Instructs the "equal distribution" of his estate.
- 1884 Subdivisions of lots 36, 58, 59 in the Deakins, Lee and
Casanave's addition as recorded in Liber A.R.S. folio
137 at the records of the Office of the Surveyor of
District of Columbia, into sub-lots 62-74. Made by
executors of Francis Wheatley June 28, 1884.
- 1884 Deed in Trust September 4, 1884 recorded September 11, 1884 in
Liber 1098 folio 64
Charles Wheatley
Samuel E. Wheatley
Walter T. Wheatley
Executors of Francis Wheatley
and
Charles Wheatley
Samuel E. Wheatley et ux Virginia R.
Walter T. Wheatley et ux Minnie D.
William Wheatley et ux Tannie G.
Martha U. C. Taylor
Marion W. McCullough et vir Allen A.
To
William A. Gordon, Jr.
Lots 63, 64, and 65.
- 1884 Deed September 11, 1884 recorded September 11, 1884 in
Liber 1098 folio 74
William A. Gordon Jr.
To
Charles Wheatley
Samuel E. Wheatley
Walter T. Wheatley
William Wheatley
Tenants in common
Conveys 63, 64 and 65 as above.
- 1884 Deed September 11, 1884 recorded September 11, 1884 in
Liber 1098 folio 80
William A. Gordon
To
Marion W. McCullough

- Lots 62, 66 and 74.
Grantor conveys as trustee under deed from Charles Wheatley and other September 4, 1884.
- 1905 Deed October 25, 1905 recorded October 28, 1905 in Liber 2880 folio 180
Marion W. McCullough, widow
To
Samuel Artz
- 1907 Deed January 9, 1907 recorded January 9, 1907 in Liber 3029 folio 395
Samuel Artz et ux Emma J.
To
S. Norris Thorne
- 1910 Will of S. Norris Thorne dated April 25, 1910
probated June 27, 1910
Will book 74, folio 82.
- 1912 Deed recorded June 181912 in
Liber 3532 folio 483
Mary B. Thorne, widow
Rachel V. Thorne et vir Joshua S.
Joel Edgar Thorne et ux Lydia
Richard Hamilton Thorne et ux Frances J.
devisees of S. Norris Thorne
and
American Security & Trust Co.
D.C. Corp. trustee under will
To
Georgie Taylor
Consideration \$1,000.
- 1912 Deed August 21, 1912 recorded August 23, 1912 in
Liber 3550 folio 452
Georgie Taylor, widow
To
Walter T. Wheatley
Lot 73, consideration \$10.
- 1919 Will of Walter T. Wheatley dated July 8, 1902
Probated November 17, 1919
Will book 100, p. 482
Gives property to Minnie D. Wheatley
- 1943 Will of Minnie D. Wheatley dated June 9, 1933
Probated June 5, 1943
Will book 307 folio 562
Left, among other property, lots 72, 73 and 74,

WHEATLEY ROW HOUSE
HABS No. DC-168 (Page 5)

Square 1192, improved by premises 1018, 1020, 1022,
29th St., N.W. for a total approx. value \$4,500.
(Administration #60, 866, filed November 10, 1942.)

- 1944 Deed in Trust March 24, 1944 recorded April 7, 1944 in
Liber 7956 folio 420
Katherine Dougal, devisee under will of Minnie D. Wheatley, etc
To
M. W. Kennedy as trustee
Lots 62, 72, 73 and 74.
- 1944 Deed in Trust March 29, 1944 recorded April 7, 1944 in
Liber 7956 folio 421
M. W. Kennedy
(acting pursuant to the authority vested in her by
a Deed in Trust from Katherine Dougal, devisee under
the will of Minnie Wheatley...)
To
Jesse W. Rawlings
Donald S. Nash
- 1945 Deed July 27, 1944 recorded December 28, 1945 in
Liber 8199 folio 598
M. Walker Kennedy
To
Frances G. Ticer
Including lots 67-74 and 62.
- 1945 Deed December 4, 1945 recorded December 28 1945 in
Liber 8199 folio 599
Frances G. Ticer
To
William Kibler
- 1945 Deed in Trust December 8, 1945 recorded December 28, 1945 in
Liber 8199 folio 600
William Kibler
To
Paul A. Magoffin
Roy G. Fristoe
- 1947 Release January 9, 1947 recorded February 28, 1947 in
Liber 8434 folio 307
Paul P. Magoffin
Roy G. Fristoe
To
William Kibler
- 1948 Deed February 13, 1948 recorded February 18, 1948 in
Liber 8685 folio 505

William Kibler
To
Georgia Regn

- 1949 Deed December 15, 1949 recorded December 20, 1949 in
Liber 911 folio 11
Georgia Regn Briggs
(previously Georgia Regn)
To
Richard P. Baxter
- 1951 Deed January 8, 1951 recorded January 12, 1951 in
Liber 9383 folio 625
Richard P. Baxter
To
Peggy Pryce
- 1953 Deed February 26, 1953 recorded March 5, 1953 in
Liber 9911 folio 93
Peggy Pryce
To
Eugene H. Clay et ux
- 1953 Deed February 27, 1953 recorded March 5, 1953 in
Liber 9911 folio 103
Eugene H. Clay et ux
To
Samuel R. Gillman
- 1953 Deed February 27, 1953 recorded March 5, 1953 in
Liber 9911 folio 105
Samuel R. Gillman
To
Margueritta Clay
- 1955 Deed May 4, 1955 recorded May 9, 1955 in
Liber 10422 folio 575
Margueritta Clay
To
Peggy M. Pryce
- 1959 Deed January 31, 1959 recorded March 20, 1959 in
Liber 11209 folio 538
Margaret Eguiguren et al
(heirs of Peggy M. Pryce)
To
Elizabeth W. Bell
- 1959 Deed March 2, 1959 recorded March 20, 1959 in
Liber 11209 folio 540

Elizabeth W. Bell
To
Robert D. Barton et ux

2. Date of erection: Between 1884 and 1887. The subdivision occurs in 1884 (Liber ARS folio 137) and the houses are shown on the 1887 Hopkins Real Estate Atlas.
3. Architect: Not known.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The interior was completely remodeled in 1946.
6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Early owners of the land:

Leonard M. Deakins was the brother of Col. William Deakins Jr., an important local landowner. Colonel Deakins was a notable figure of the late eighteenth century. During the revolution, William Deakins Jr. had risen to Colonel, and later had taken part in the laying out of the new Federal City. In 1790 he was one of the signers of a letter to Washington regarding the sale of land for the city. "In 1791 Major Stoddert and William Deakins, junior, were in frequent confidential correspondence with President Washington about the purchase of land for the proposed site of Washington City. The President relied upon them to negotiate privately the purchase of blocks on important sites at a price lower than the Government could command." (Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard, Historic Houses of George-Town and Washington City, Richmond, the Dietz Press, 1958, p. 24).

George Washington's observations on Colonel Deakins are significant in this light. Writing from Philadelphia on March 8, 1792 he says: "Altho' what I am going to add may be a calumny it is necessary that you should be apprized of the report that Colo. Deakins applies the public money in his hands to speculative purposes; and is unable, at times, to answer the call of the workmen. An instance has been given." (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 17, p. 53.)

"When the Bank of Columbia, chartered by the Maryland Legislature in December 1793, was organized for the special

purpose of handling the paper both of the City Commissioners, and of the buyers of city lots, Stoddert was one of the incorporators along with William Deakins, junior, Uriah Forrest, John Mason, Maccubin Lingan, William B. Magruder and Thomas Peter." (Eberlein and Hubbard, p. 25). Col. Deakins was also a member of the Episcopal Church, and was one of the first vestrymen of the Washington parish of the church near the Navy Yard. In 1796 he gave the lot in Georgetown then being solicited for a building site for the Protestant Episcopal Church (Richard P. Jackson, The Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878, Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878, p. 166). He died on March 3rd, 1798, and the inscription on his tomb in Rock Creek cemetery reads: "In his death his family have lost an unshaken friend and a bright example of philanthropy, the poor a liberal benefactor, the distressed of every class a willing helper, Society one of her illustrious ornaments, and George Town by the blow has lost her most illustrious Patron." (CHS v. 21, p. 143.)

As can be seen in the 1809 deed (Liber V, folio 416), Thomas Sim Lee owned a considerable amount of property in Georgetown. Some of his holdings were incorporated in the Deakins, Lee and Casanove Addition to Georgetown. In the Dictionary of National Biography, 1931 (vol. XI, p. 132) we find an account of his life. In brief, he was born October 29, 1745 in Prince George's County, Maryland. In 1777 he began his long career of political service as a member of the provincial council, and in November 1799 he became governor of Maryland. He carried out this office with ability, and was an important patriot, and aid to Washington during the Revolution. In 1783 he became a delegate to the Continental Congress, and in 1792 was recalled as Governor of Maryland. When he retired in 1794, he established a winter residence in Georgetown and was socially active. He died November 9, 1819.

To this it might be added that he was among the first twenty-three Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington that were appointed by President John Adams on March 3rd, 1801 (CHS, v. 5, p. 259). This continuing concern with public office is seen in the letter that George Washington sent him on July 25, 1794 asking him to be one of the commissioners of the Federal City. (CHS v. 17, p. 106-107.)

Assessment records for 1800-07 give details on his wealth (Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 7):

4 1/2 lots on Washington and Bridge Street with the improvement of your dwelling	5000
1 lot in Beattys Addition on Dumbarton and Washington Streets	200

WHEATLEY ROW HOUSE
HABS No. DC-168 (Page 9)

4 lots on West and Washington Streets	800
1 Square of 12 lots between Green and Mont-	
goverry, West and Back Streets	2000
1/3 of the property between "Deakins Estate,	
Casenave Estate and your self, 69 lots"	3000
5 lots in the slip [?] between Beall's [?]	
and Beatty & Hawkins Addn	600
2 negroe men	280
2 do. boys	240
3 do. women	300
2 do. girls	120
3 do. children	80
3 horses and coach and sulky	500
2 cows	24
furniture	800
	<u>\$ 13,944</u>

The next assessment during this period totaled his wealth at \$16,265.

Peter Casenave (variously spelled) was born in Spain, and came to Georgetown, where he was a successful merchant. A Mason, he became Worshipful Master of Georgetown's Lodge No. 9 in 1792 and in 1794 was elected fifth mayor of Georgetown. The Deakins, Lee and Casanove Addition to Georgetown is to the southeast of the original plot of 1751. In the Georgetown assessment records of 1800-07 (National Archives Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 7) contains the following entry:

Peter Casanave Heirs	
House and warfe on Water [K] Street	3000
3 lots in Washington, Dumbarton, Gay St.	400
	<u>\$ 3400</u>

William Brent was born in Aquia, Stafford Co., Pennsylvania in 1775. As the deed of 1809 (Liber V folio 416) shows, he held considerable amounts of land in Georgetown in the early 19th century. He was among the first thirteen trustees for the Federal City Public School system that was established by the city council December 5, 1804. Thomas Jefferson was the first president of the board, elected August 14, 1805. The name of William Brent also appears among the seven Managers of the National Lottery ("by authority of congress") issued in February, 1821 in Washington (CHS, v. 22, p. 85). This lottery was to raise funds to erect two public school-houses, a penitentiary, and a Town Hall, with the highest prize of \$100,000. He died in Washington, December 15, 1848.

2. Francis Wheatley:

"Francis Wheatley was co-founder of a substantial lumber business, (first Wheatley & Walker; then Francis Wheatley), office 37 Water Street (3034 K St., N.W.), and became a leading citizen. One of his sons, Samuel E., was a District Commissioner, 1886-1889. A biographical sketch of Samuel refers to his family as "one of the oldest and best known in the District." The sons carried on the lumber business as Wheatley Bros. until about 1903." (from HABS No. DC-114.) The double house that he built at 3060-3062 M Street N.W. about 1871 still stands today. (HABS No. DC-114.) Walter T. Wheatley was Senior Warden of the Potomac Lodge No. 5 in 1874.

3. Washington directories provide the following tenant information for 1018 29th St.

1915	Alethea A. Johnson, dressmaker
1917-19	Isabel C. Butler
1921-25	Allen Jackson
1927-29	Carrie Barnes (Mrs.)
1931	vacant
1933	Bessie Murry
1935	William Cradle
1937-39	Mrs. Mary M. Hawkins
1941	Charles Fields
1943	C. Thomas Fields
1948	vacant
1954-56	Eugene H. Clay (owner)
1960	vacant
1962-67	Margaret MacKinnon

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Georgetown Assessment records, National Archives (Microcopy 605, group 351).
2. Secondary and published sources: Records of the Columbia Historical Society.
Richard P. Jackson, The Chronicles of Georgetown, D.C., 1751-1878, Washington, D.C., R. O. Polkinhorn, 1878.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1931, vol. XI.
Washington city directories.
3. Likely sources not yet investigated: D.C. Building Permits.

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1018 29th Street presents an excellent example of one unit in a late 19th century row house complex.
2. Condition of fabric: The structure is well-maintained and has been unaltered externally. The interior was remodeled extensively in 1946.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: A narrow rectangle in plan, 12' 4" by 28' 0". Two bay facade and rear; two stories, with sunken basement exposed in rear.
2. Foundation: Brick to grade.
3. Wall construction: Wall composed of red brick in common bond (headers every eight rows); painted beige on the east elevation. On this facade the embellishments have been painted darker. Party walls are shared on both the north and south. The west wall has similar bond to the east but is not painted.
4. Framing: Load bearing brick walls with wooden framing.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: On the east side, two basement windows have brick areaways. At the front door is a red brick platform with two steps.
6. Chimneys: Two small common bond red brick chimneys with terra cotta flues are located inside the south party wall.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: A chamfered wooden frame supporting an ornate cornice piece encloses a six panel wooden door, with a modern wooden screen door. The cornice rests on two incised wooden consoles which terminate in palmettes. A row of raised palmettes occupy the upper part of the frieze above an attached modern metal eagle. A 15 light wooden frame basement door with aluminum screen door appears at the basement level on the west side.
 - b. Windows and shutters: On the east elevation, double panel fixed louver shutters, painted dark beige, flank six-six double hung wooden windows. The opening is crowned by a wooden lintel with cyma recta top molding capped with

metal flashing. The west elevation contains similar windows with flat brick arches but no shutters. All windows have wooden sills.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof is low pitched, sloping from east to west, with unknown covering.
- b. Cornice, eaves: A projecting wood and metal cornice crowns the facade (east elevation). In the frieze occur a row of raised wooden Greek-like crosses above two symmetrically placed raised perforated rosettes. Terminal consoles rise through the capping element and descend to incised palmettes resting on the brick wall. The west elevation is crowned with two projecting brick courses and a protruding curved metal gutter.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Detailed Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Remodeling has changed the original arrangement; at present it consists of:
 - a. Basement: Front half is now the kitchen, with a toilet/storage room. Rear half is the dining room with stairs to all floors in the southwest corner.
 - b. First floor: Entirely open as one room; a fireplace is near the middle of the south wall.
 - c. Second floor: A front and back bedroom are separated by a bathroom and hall.
2. Stairways: Stairs with winders occur in the southwest corner with 14 risers ascending to the second floor and 13 descending to the basement, with carved newels and handrails.
3. Flooring: Modern hardwood.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Modern doors with surrounding simple molded architraves.
6. Decorative features and trim: Architraves occur about the door and windows; there are simple wooden mantels, and simple ceiling and base moldings.

7. Notable hardware: None.
8. Lighting, type of fixtures: Modern incandescent.
9. Heating: Gas heated hot air blower system. Fireplaces are operable.

D. Site:

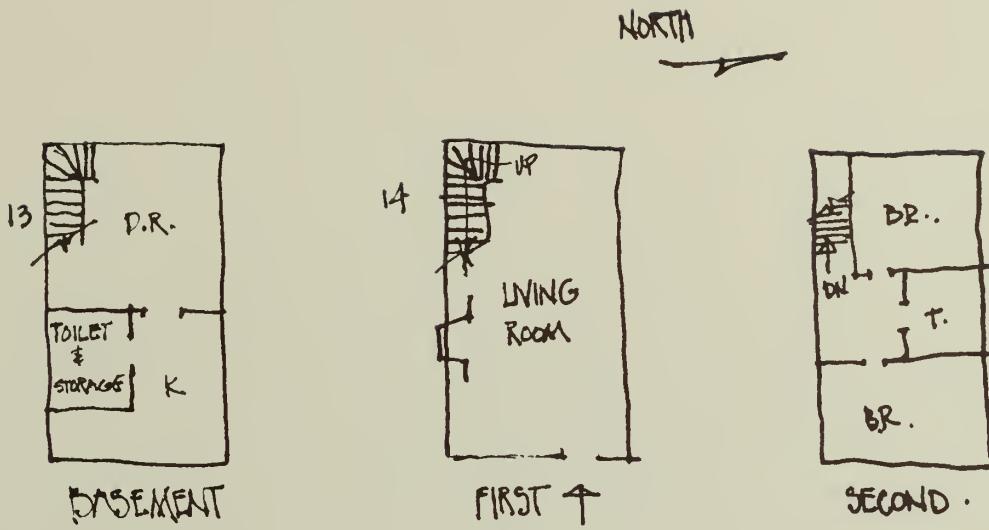
1. General setting and orientation: This is one of eight identical row houses located on the west side of 29th Street between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and K Street. The facade faces east. At present this row is surrounded by commercial and industrial activities.
2. Enclosures: A twisted wrought fence abuts the front walk and encloses the basement areaway on the east side. The rear court is surrounded by a vertically boarded fence.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: Public walk in front of common bond red brick.
5. Landscaping: A split level red common bond brick and stone paved court in the rear is surrounded by evergreens, apple trees, and roses.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967



Wheatley Row House
1018 29th Street

photos: George Eisenman, 1967



Wheatley Row House
1018 29th Street

sketch plans

ROW HOUSES

1058-1066 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE COUNTY TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1058-1066 30th Street, N.W.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER Unknown ORIGINAL USE Residences PRESENT OWNER Various PRESENT USE Residences WALL CONSTRUCTION Common bond irregular NO. OF STORIES 2 with basements	2. NAME Row Houses DATE OR PERIOD 1880's STYLE Victorian brick vernacular ARCHITECT Unknown BUILDER Unknown
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No

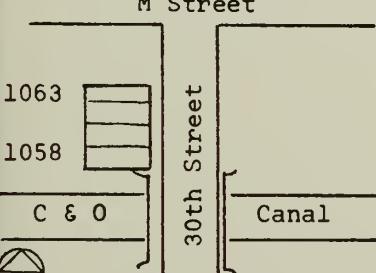
On the 1887 Hopkins Atlas this row is listed as owned by "McGowan and Shinn".

A strong projecting cyma recta cornice of pressed metal above a wooden box fascia has articulated brackets which divide the cornice at each house. Walls are of common bond red brick with irregular header courses. A triple row string course is continuous on the east side at the first floor level. This well handled row house complex of the 19th Century has a variety frontispieces; two broken pédiments of wood, painted white, which differ slightly in decoration; two squared architraves, one with fleur-de-lis in the frieze and the other with swags, have applied decorative supporting consoles; one incised fan shaped wooden overdoor. All of the entrances have some type of carved jambs. Red brick stoops lead up to the entranceways. All windows on the first and second floors of the east elevation have wooden articulated cornice overwindows except those in the southernmost house which are brick segmental arches. The areaways on the east side are topped with wooden iron balustrades.

Interiors have been completely changed.

Surrounding the multicolored rowhouses is a variety of foliage--ivy, geraniums, etc. A tree lined brick walk is on the east. To the south is a canal tour-boat landing of red brick built by the National Park Service.

For historical data on early owners of this land see HABS No. DC-168.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered NO	Good but altered	Good but altered
Interior	Exterior	
M Street		
1063		
1058		
C & O		
	6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	
7. PHOTOGRAPH		
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service	
DATE OF RECORD September, 1967		



Row Houses
1058-1066 30th Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

ROW HOUSES

3221-3202 Cherry Hill
1033-1043 Cecil Place

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE District of Columbia
 COUNTY
 TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown
 STREET NO. 1021-1043 Cecil Place, N.W.
 1031-1037 & 3203-3221 Cherryhill
 ORIGINAL OWNER Unknown Lane, N.W.
 ORIGINAL USE Residences
 PRESENT OWNER Various
 PRESENT USE Residences
 WALL CONSTRUCTION 1/8 common bond brick
 NO. OF STORIES 2 with exposed basement

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 INVENTORY

2. NAME Cherryhill
 DATE OR PERIOD about 1890
 STYLE Victorian brick vernacular
 ARCHITECT unknown
 BUILDER unknown

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC No

A dozen two bay row houses are stepped down the hill on Cecil Place from Grace Street to Cherryhill Lane, and from Cherryhill Lane toward K Street. The remaining 14 of the 26 Cherryhill row houses flank Cherryhill Lane on the north and west and have continuous cornices. They are well maintained with fine details, such as: brick segmental arches, molded metal and corbeled brick denticulated cornices, corbeled brick separating and terminal brackets, double panel fixed louver shutters, and various wooden casement and fixed windows.

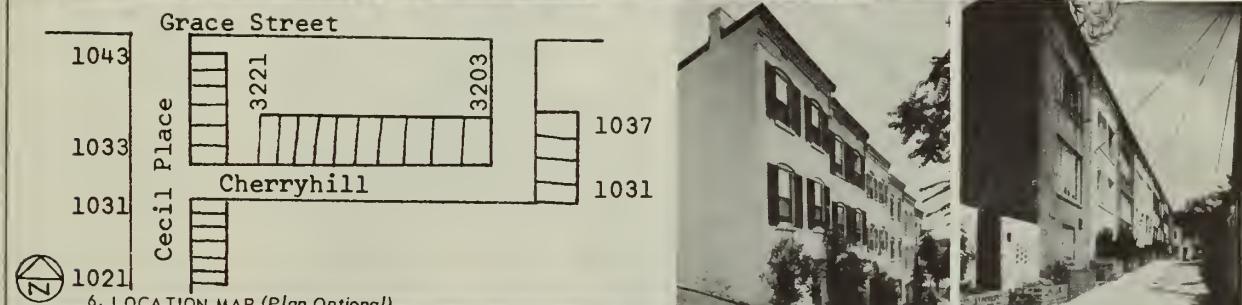
The 12' X 24' houses have been individually altered, adding a diversity to the complex. At least one owner (3211-3213 Cherryhill) has removed the party wall inside. Load bearing walls of common bond red brick with headers every eight rows support wood framing throughout. The interior layout originally was divided on both floors by staircases with winders. As the levels change some of the houses gain basements while others just have crawl spaces.

To the rear of each is a small walled court. The Cherryhill rowhouses are a pleasant adjunct to the busy industrial waterfront district; until the houses were restored about 1950, however, the area was a notorious slum.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered No

good but
altered

Interior good
Exterior good



7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

8. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

William R. Gwin
 Student Assistant Architect
 National Park Service

DATE OF RECORD September, 1967



Row Houses
1033-1043 Cecil Place

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Row Houses
3221-3202 Cherry Hill

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

LIBBY ROW HOUSES

1021-1037 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE District of Columbia COUNTY		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
TOWN Washington VICINITY Georgetown STREET NO. 1021 - 1037 30th Street, N.W.		2. NAME Libby Row Houses	
ORIGINAL OWNER probably J. and J.E. Libby		DATE OR PERIOD about 1890	
ORIGINAL USE Residences		STYLE Victorian brick vernacular	
PRESENT OWNER various		ARCHITECT unknown	
PRESENT USE Residences		BUILDER unknown	
WALL CONSTRUCTION 1/7 Common bond brick		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
NO. OF STORIES Two, and basement			

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

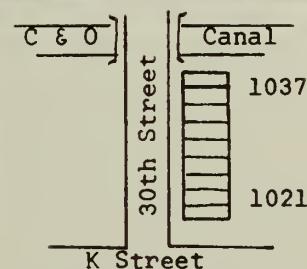
No

Remodeled in 1958, this multi-colored rowhouse group presents interesting fenestration on the west side. Alterations have changed some, but most retain the segmental arches over the windows. Many of the frontispieces have round arches with wooden fan-like decorations over the doorways and fluted wooden pilaster strips at the sides. Paired nine/nine and single six/six double hung wooden windows (except when altered) occur on the first and second floors, respectively. Flanking these are double panel fixed louver shutters. Two interesting features of the rowhouses are the well handled cornice and wrought iron fence. The heavily corbeled brick cornice contains a dog-tooth row of vertical stretchers below a pressed metal crown. The cornice breaks in the middle where the row adjusts to the descent in the grade. The brick entrance stoops have intricately curled and bent wrought iron balustrades.

The houses are rectangular in shape with three story ells on the rear containing most of the utilities. The stairways, perpendicular to the side walls, divide the main part of the house into two rooms. The remodeling has been so extensive that most of the original work is lost.

The row has a tree lined brick walk on the west. Commercial enterprises isolate this group from other residential sections of the waterfront. For historical data on early owners of this land see HABS No. D.C.-168. On the Hopkins Atlas of 1887 the vacant lots on which these houses were later built were owned by Joseph and J. E. Libby.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered	No	Good but altered	Good but altered
			Interior		Exterior



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)



7. PHOTOGRAPH

3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
		William R. Gwin Student Assistant Architect National Park Service September, 1967	
		DATE OF RECORD	



Libby Row Houses
1021-1037 30th Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

WASHINGTON CANOE CLUB

west end of K Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

1. STATE COUNTY	District of Columbia	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
TOWN Washington STREET NO.	VICINITY Georgetown West end of K St. extended	2. NAME Washington Canoe Club
ORIGINAL OWNER	Washington Canoe Club	DATE OR PERIOD about 1890
ORIGINAL USE	Canoe Club	STYLE Shingle Style
PRESENT OWNER	Same	ARCHITECT unknown
PRESENT USE	Same	BUILDER unknown
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Wooden stud walls	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
NO. OF STORIES	2 with twin 3 story turrets	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC No

The Washington Canoe Club is representative of the unpretentious Shingle Style of the late 19th Century. It was built about 1890; on the 1887 Hopkins Atlas its present site was occupied by a smaller structure, and the Canoe Club was located at the foot of Wisconsin Avenue (3134 K Street.)

Two, three story octagonal turrets flank the main hipped roof portion and are connected by a projecting second floor porch. This has a solid shingled balustrade and is supported by brackets and posts. Recessed on the second floor level are the mens' dressing room (west), and lounge (east), and the ball room (central). The ball room is behind the central gable with a pointed arch bargeboard on the south side, and crowned by a louvered tower. Inside the ballroom on the east and west are columns and built-in benches. The columns support the hipped ceiling. At the north end is a brick fireplace, and at the south there is a wooden band stand. Below the porch are a storage area (west) and an office/lounge (east). To the east is attached a one story storage structure with a second floor dressing room in the rear.

The exterior stud walls are veneered in painted green shingles with white trim. Six/six double hung wood windows and twin eight/eight casement windows make up the fenestration.

The interior is modest with simple moldings and ornamentation.

Because of the light construction and numerous floods, the Canoe Club has settled, warped and buckled. To the rear is a railroad track behind which is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Canoe Club faces the Potomac. To the west the river bank is in its natural state.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered	Interior	Fair	Exterior	Fair
C & O Canal					
Canoe Club					
Potomac River					
Aqueduct					
Key Bridge					
K Street					
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)					
7. PHOTOGRAPH					

3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service

DATE OF RECORD

September, 1967



Washington Canoe Club
west end of K Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE

3142 K Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE

Location: 3142 K Street, N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C., south side, at the foot of Wisconsin Avenue.

Present Owner: District of Columbia

Present Occupant: Vacant.

Present Use: None. In 1967, the building is scheduled for demolition.

Statement of Significance: The building generated the electricity for Washington's transportation system from about 1911 to 1943. It is superior industrial architecture, and an impressive landmark on the Georgetown waterfront.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the powerhouse was built. The site is Square 1174, lot 801 (old Square 4, lots 5 (west part), 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.) The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Part of lot 5, and lots 6, 7, and 8:

1818 Deed January 30, 1818 recorded February 10, 1818 in Liber AQ 41 folio 27
Washington Bowie
To
Richard Parrott
West part of lot 5, and all of lot 6, with the wharfs, buildings, etc. on said property. Consideration \$11,200.

1835 Deed April 28, 1835 recorded July 7, 1835 in Liber WB 54 folio 263
Bank of U.S.
To
William H. Barker
Undivided moiety of lots 7 and 8. Consideration, \$300.

1835 Deed May 13, 1835 recorded July 7, 1835 in Liber WB 54 folio 284

William H. Barker et ux Jeannette
William R. Thruston et ux Abigail E.
To
Robert Mumby
Lots 7 and 8

- 1836 Deed July 2, 1836 recorded July 4, 1836 in
Liber WB 57 folio 225
Robert Mumby et ux Rachel
To
George Chambers
Lots 7 and 8
- 1852 Deed November 9, 1852 recorded November 24, 1852 in
Liber JAS 48 folio 208
George Chambers
To
Francis Dodge Jr.
Alexander H. Dodge
Tenants in common
Lots 7 and 8.
- 1858 Assignment in Trust December 31, 1857 recorded Jan. 11, 1858
in Liber JAS 147 folio 205
Francis Dodge (Jr.)
Alexander H. Dodge
To
Henry C. Mathews
Edward Chapman
Sell and release all the lots including wharves
in Georgetown on the south side of Water Street (K)
between High (Wisconsin) and Congress (31st) Streets,
and "the warehouses thereon as lately occupied by
them and used as their place of business." This
document lists also all other property they owned,
including ships, and "their stock in trade of sugar,
flour and other merchant goods."
- 1859 Deed in Trust July 19, 1858 recorded January 12, 1859 in
Liber JAS 167 folio 342
Edward Chapman
Henry C. Mathews
trustees
To
Francis Dodge (Jr.)
Robert P. Dodge
Allen Dodge
trustees of Adeline, wife of Charles Lanman, and
of Virginia, wife of Benjamin P. Poare, under will

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE
HABS No. DC-145 (Page 3)

of late Francis Dodge Sr. (Will Book 6, folio 449, October 14, 1851.) This refers to the property of the 1858 deed. Lot 6 and the west half of lot 5 (56' 5" on K Street) sold for \$16,000, "being the wharf, lot, warehouse, and premises which were conveyed by Washington Bowie to Richard Parrott on January 13, 1818...."

- 1873 Deed July 28, 1873 recorded September 17, 1873 in
Liber 729 folio 193
Francis Dodge (Jr.)
Robert P. Dodge
Allen Dodge
Trustees for
Adeline Lanman
Virginia Poare
Adeline Lanman
Virginia Poare
Frances J. Dodge
wife of Francis Dodge
To
John W. Thompson
Pres. of the N.Y., Alexandria, Washington and
Georgetown steamship company (Corp. of N.Y.)
Lots 6, 7, 8 and west part of 5.
- 1877 Deed May 25, 1877 recorded June 4, 1877 in
Liber 856 folio 191
John W. Thompson
President of the N.Y., Alexandria, Washington
and Georgetown Steamship Co., et ux Jennet
To
The Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co.
Part of lot 5; 6, 7 and 8.
- 1891 Deed July 14, 1891 recorded July 25, 1891 in
Liber 1590 folio 418
John W. Thompson
Nathaniel Wilson
trustees
To
George H. B. White
Part of lot 5, all of 6, 7 and 8.
- 1892 Deed February 6, 1892 recorded February 24, 1892 in
Liber 1656 folio 293
George H. B. White
To
Samuel C. Raub
West part of lot 5; lots 6, 7 and 8.

1910 Deed May 6, 1910 recorded May 7, 1910 in
Liber 3331 folio 64
Samuel G. Cornwell
Wharton E. Lester
Henry P. Blair
substitute trustees under deed in trust from
Samuel C. Raub, February 24, 1892, Liber 1649
folio 432 by decree in Equity case 23243
To
The Capital Traction Co.
West part of lot 5; lots 6, 7 and 8.

Lots 9 and 10:

1808 Deed of November 4, 1807 recorded March 29, 1808 in
Liber T folio 222
James C. King
To
Henry Foxall
Consideration \$3500.
All of lots 10 and 9.

1858 Deed January 20, 1858 recorded February 3, 1858 in
Liber JAS 149 folio 98
Philip T. Berry
David English
trustees of will of Henry Foxall
and
Samuel F. McKenny
John G. McKenny
Margaret Ann Osborn, nee McKenny
Charles H. Cragin et ux Henrietta F., nee McKenny
Philip T. Berry et ux Sarah, nee McKenny
and
Samuel McKenny
To
William Redin
Lot 10, parts of lot 9.
Includes "3 story brick warehouse and wharf"
(30' 3" wide) "subject to right of way ingress and
egress to and from High St. [Wisconsin] in and over
the same by the owners of the two lots and warehouses
east of the premises."
Also lot adjoining (27' 3"), including "2 story
brick warehouse on this lot and wharf adjoining,"
on east is a "similar warehouse" also subject to
egress and ingress from east and west.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE
HABS No. DC-145 (Page 5)

- 1858 Deed January 20, 1858 recorded February 3, 1858 in
Liber JAS 149 folio 93
William Redin
To
Sarah Berry
wife of Philip T. Berry
Same two lots as above.
- 1883 Will of Sarah Berry dated April 19, 1882, probated
May 25, 1882. Will Book 20 folio 289.
"I devise to my son Philip T. Berry and his heirs
the three story brick warehouse situated at the S. E.
corner of Water [K] and High [Wisconsin] Streets...
and also the 2 story brick warehouse east of one
adjoining the same with the ground belonging to
each..." (2 conveyed by Redin: lot 10; part lot
9; 57 1/2' on K St.)
- 1883 Deed in Trust November 5, 1883 recorded November 23, 1883 in
Liber 1062 folio 174
Philip T. Berry et ux Hattie C.
To
Charles H. Cragin Jr.
Second of lots above: 27' 3".
- 1885 Deed in Trust April 3, 1885 recorded April 3, 1885 in
Liber 1119 folio 153
Philip T. Berry et ux Hattie C.
To
Charles H. Cragin
Charles H. Cragin Jr.
- 1905 Deed November 20, 1905 recorded December 5, 1905 in
Liber 2959 folio 473
Charles H. Cragin Jr.
trustee
To
Henry C. Haneke
Robert C. Cumberland
Lot 10 and west part of lot 9, i.e. same 2 parcels
as above, 57 1/2 ft. on K St.
- 1892 Deed September 30, 1892 recorded September 30, 1892 in
Liber 1727 folio 340
Charles H. Cragin
Trustee
Edith A. McCartney
formerly Edith A. Cragin
To
Richard F. Wainwright
East part of lot 9, 27' 3" on K St.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE
HABS No. DC-145 (Page 6)

- 1892 Deed in Trust October 8, 1892 recorded October 17, 1892 in
Liber 1734 folio 467
Richard F. Wainwright
To
Augustus Bergdorf
William Hayde
East 27'3" of lot 9. Consideration \$11,152.80.
- 1897 Deed in Trust November 20, 1897 recorded December 27, 1897 in
Liber 2281 folio 162
Charles M. McCarteney
trustee under trust from Richard F. Wainwright
To
Charles H. Cragin
- 1910 Deed May 10, 1910 recorded May 11, 1910 in
Liber 3326 folio 259
Charles H. Cragin
trustee
To
The Capital Traction Co.
27'3" of east side of lot 9.
- 1906 Deed October 1, 1906 recorded October 1, 1906 in
Liber 3016 folio 427
Henry C. Haneke et ux Virginia M.
Robert C. Cumberland et ux Charlotte E.
To
Juliet M. Williams
Lot 10, west part lot 9.
- 1909 Deed February 17, 1909 recorded February 18, 1908 in
Liber 3218 folio 25
Charles P. Williams et ux Juliet M.
To
Catherine L. Herron
Henry L. Roach
tenants in common
- 1910 Deed May 3, 1910 recorded May 14, 1910 in
Liber 3314 folio 475
Catherine L. Herron et vir W. Frank D.
Henry L. Roach
unmarried
To
The Capital Traction Co.
Lot 10, west part lot 9.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE
HABS No. DC-145 (Page 7)

- 1946 Deed September 25, 1946 recorded October 10, 1946 in
Liber 8351 folio 508
Capital Transit Co. (D.C. Corp.)
To
Real Properties Inc. (Delaware Corp.)
Consideration \$250,000.
- 1951 Deed October 18, 1951 recorded October 23, 1951 in
Liber 9579 folio 564
Real Properties Inc. (Corp. of Delaware)
To
John Loughram
Part lot 5, all of 6-10. Consideration \$375,000.
- 1963 Deed recorded June 13, 1963 in
Liber 12013 folio 518
John Loughram
To
George Basiliko
Part of lot 5; 6-10.
- 1963 Deed recorded June 13, 1963 in
Liber 12013 folio 522
George Basiliko et ux
To
The Lumbermen's Company
- 1964 Deed recorded March 1964 in
Liber 12163 folio 383
The Lumbermen's Company
To
Samuel F. Thomas
Part of lot 5; 6-10.
- 1967 Release recorded May 19, 1967 in
Liber 12752 folio 480
Chasco Incorporated
To
Samuel F. Thomas
Same lots as above.
2. Date of erection: 1910-1911. All the land was acquired by May, 1910.
 3. Architect: Not ascertained.
 4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
 5. Alterations and additions: The interior rear hall shows concrete block casings added to many of the steel support beams. All original machinery has been removed.

6. Important old views: The photograph taken 1861-62 by George N. Barnard (Library of Congress, Dept. of Prints and Photographs LC-USZ62-4571) shows the site, with the warehouses of Henry Foxall and the Dodge family.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. The following information is from the Georgetown Spectator, July 27, 1967, v. 5, no. 15, p. 3: "The Capital Traction Co. built the power plant in 1910-11 to provide power for its streetcars, previously drawn by horses. It was built to be grand and stately by the owners of the firm, Georgetown residents, who were well aware of its importance in the heart of the Georgetown waterfront.

"At the height of its operation, the plant had twelve boilers which operated five turbo-generators producing 18,500 kilowatts of electrical power which was in turn carried to four sub stations located through the city. Each sub-station was fed by a high tension cable carrying 6,600 volts. At the sub-station, this power was converted to 600-volt direct current and fed to conductor bars in the tracks to run the cars."

2. Biographical information on Henry Foxall, who owned lots 9 and 10 from 1808 to 1823:

One of the wealthiest men in Georgetown in the early 19th century was Henry Foxall, who owed much of his fortune to his foundry which supplied armaments to the U.S. government. He also, however, owned much real estate in Georgetown, and his name occurs in several of the deeds relating to this waterfront area. Between 1808 and 1858 he (and after 1823, his trustees) owned lots 9 and 10 at the foot of Wisconsin Ave., which had three warehouses on them, one of three stories, and the others of two. Since the Corporation Wharf was next to these (at the foot of Wisconsin) they were in a highly desirable location. This land is now covered by the western part of the Capital Transit Power Plant. He is also connected with 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street, for in 1809 a Deed in Trust to Richard Parrott and John Mountz was made in order "to secure Henry Foxall \$1500 for 3 years," and in 1812 he actually purchased the house.

The Dictionary of American Biography, (1931) v. VI, p. 573 gives a full outline of his life. In brief, he was born in England, May 24, 1758, emigrated to Ireland in 1794 and continued his earlier work with iron. It was in Ireland that his conversion to ardent Methodism took place. In

1797 he came to Philadelphia, and with Robert Morris Jr. began the Eagle Iron Works. In 1800 he moved to Georgetown and established the Columbian Foundry, to be an important government supplier. In 1815 he sold his foundry and the following year went back to England. Returning to the United States, he was mayor of Georgetown from 1821 to 1823. He returned to England in 1823, and died there December 11. He had been a friend of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and had given generously to religious bodies.

Cordelia Jackson in "People and Places of Old Georgetown," (Records of the Columbia Historical Society, v. 33-34, 1932, p. 15⁴) relates that Henry Foxall came to Georgetown in 1800: "It was at the suggestion of Jefferson that Mr. Foxall came to Washington. He built a commodious house on 34th Street between the canal and Water Street that is yet standing. He also erected an iron foundry at Spring Hill, just above Georgetown on the Canal road, where he made cannons for the government for 15 years. His were the first bored cannon made in this country. It is said that the battle of Lake Erie was delayed, Captain Perry giving orders that not a gun should be fired, until Mr. Foxall's cannons arrived. They were dragged across the country by oxen."

Although Foxall lived in Georgetown, and even built houses there (Foxall Row) his famous foundry was situated further up the river, above Georgetown University. In the account by Rev. Edward I. Devitt, "Georgetown College in the Early Days," (CHS, v. 12, 1909, p. 34) we can glimpse that even so far removed from the town, its presence was not forgotten: "The towers [of the North Building in Georgetown University,] give it a chateau-like appearance. They were added not solely for ornamental purposes; the concussions from the testing of guns at the neighboring Foxall's foundry endangered the walls of the original building, and the towers helped to secure strength and safety."

The most famous event connected with Foxall's Foundry was the British invasion, and the subsequent largesse of Mr. Foxall. "When the news came that the British were marching upon Washington, Foxall naturally feared that because of his nationality, his foundry would be destroyed. Being an attendant at the Georgetown Methodist Church (to which all Methodists in Washington had to come, having no church of their own,) Foxall made a vow, that if the British should spare his foundry, he would erect a church of his faith in Washington. As the British approached, burning and pillaging, a violent storm broke, accompanied by a cyclonic wind and the invading army hurried to the capitol, leaving

the foundry untouched. In accordance with his vow, Foxall, that same year gave a plot of ground on what is now the northeast corner of 15th and G streets [rather, 14th and L] and erected a substantial brick edifice. It was professedly named for the historic foundry in England where John Wesley held services, but presumably with Foxall's foundry in mind." (from Reider's Guide Book of Washington, p. 202, quoted in CHS, v. 33-34, p. 154.) He also became one of the first trustees of this church.

"Henry Foxall was a many-sided man and entered fully into the activities and interests of the community.... He became a director in one of the city banks; he owned a large bakery, the management of which he entrusted to his son-in-law, Samuel McKenney; he was a trustee and active stockholder in the George-Town Importing and Exporting Company, a prosperous concern in the shipping business with far-flung overseas connections; he was an investor in some of the Washington City unimproved lots; and he owned a considerable amount of real estate in George-Town." (Harold Donaldson Eberlein, and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard, Historic Houses of George-Town & Washington City, Richmond, The Dietz Press, 1958., p. 75-76.)

He was also noted in the society of the times. "Henry Foxall was a man of great wealth and culture, and his house was the center of the most elegant hospitality. Among his visitors and friends were Bishop Asbury, John Quincy Adams, Gouvereur Morris, Francis Scott Key, and many other equally distinguished persons. But Thomas Jefferson was probably one of the most intimate, as he certainly was the most illustrious, of his friends." (Madison Davis, "The Navy Yard Section During the Life of the Rev. William Ryland," CHS, v. 4, 1901, p. 204.)

By 1878 the famous Foxall Foundry, which had been sold in 1815 to John Mason, had ceased its original use, and was the site of milling and distilling.

The Georgetown Assessment records for 1800-07, just after Mr. Foxall came to Georgetown, show the following: (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7)

1 lot improved on Frederick [34th Street]	4500
3 horses	300
1 cow	15
carriage	200
furniture	400
	<u>\$5415</u>

3. Biographical note on the Dodge Family, who owned warehouses on lots 7 and 8, 1852-1858, and held other lots in trust:

Lots 7 and 8, fronting on the south side of K Street 92 feet, were owned by Francis Dodge, Jr. and Alexander H. Dodge, his brother, from 1852 to 1858, although they appear to have been used by the Dodges until 1873. On these lots were warehouses, and wharves.

The Dodge family, who were merchants and importers, owned their first property at the southeast corner of Wisconsin and K Streets, (see HABS DC-100 and HABS DC-151) and also owned numerous warehouses along the south side of K Street from the 1820's onward. One such building standing in this area in 1839 is mentioned in the records of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Washington and Georgetown (303 7th St. N.W.): "\$10,000 (in addition to the sum of \$15,000 insured or to be insured on the same in other insurance companies) on their stock of merchandise consisting of such articles as are usually kept for sale in wholesale grocery stores, contained in the 3-story brick ware-house covered with shingles, occupied by them as a wholesale grocery store, situated on the south side of Water Street between High and Congress streets in Georgetown, adjoined on the East by a brick house, not adjoined otherwise." (Date of policy April 25, 1839, reference number 645, page 148. Files of the Commission of Fine Arts.)

"Col. Francis Dodge [Sr.] came to Georgetown in 1798 from Hamilton, Essex County, Mass.; engaged in shipping with his brother Allen, who had preceded him and who had secured the contract for building a bridge across the Potomac. Together they built up a business that grew into a large trade with the West Indies, in their own vessels. His brother returned to Massachusetts because of ill health and Mr. Dodge continued the business with marked success, taking it through the trying period of 1812-1815. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Thomson, the family coming to Georgetown from Annapolis. In 1810 he purchased a commodious house from General James M. Lingan, a hero of the Revolution, on the woutheast corner of 31st and Q Streets [illustration pl. 29, v. 33-34] and cater-corner from Tudor Place...." (Cordelia Jackson, "People and Places of Old Georgetown," CHS, v. 33-34, p. 152-153.)

He was a pew holder at the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown in 1805 to 1808, and on April 6, 1821 participated (as one of the commissioners for erecting the building) in the

cornerstone laying of the new Presbyterian church. President James Monroe was also at the ceremony. In 1833 he was a member of the Common Council of Georgetown.

Georgetown Assessment records, 1800-07, (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 7) has the following entry: "Allen Dodge: furniture, 80." An A. H. Dodge was treasurer of the Potomac Lodge No. 5 from 1855 to 1859. For further information on the Dodge family see HABS DC-100.

Washington city directories provide the following information about the Dodges during the period they owned these lots:

- 1853 F. & A.H. Dodge, importers South side Water St between High [Wisconsin] and Congress [31st] Streets, Georgetown Francis Dodge (deceased) family res. NE corner Gay and Congress [N. St. and 31st St.]
1855 A.H. Dodge, flour merchant, res. 66 West St.
F. & A.H. Dodge, shipping merchants 63 Water St.
H. Dodge, warehouse 66 Water St.
Francis Dodge, commercial merchant 85 Water St.

These warehouses at 63 and 66 Water Street are undoubtedly the ones at lot 6 and 7. The 1858 "Assignment of Trust" (Liber JAS 147, folio 205) refers to "the warehouses thereon as lately occupied by them and used as their place of business", and in the deed for lots 9 and 10 adjacent, of 1858 (Liber JAS 149, folio 98) refers to two brick 2-story warehouses on the property next to it (i.e. on lots 7 and 8).

4. Washington directories provide the following tenant information:
1915-33 Capital Traction Co. power house, Southeast corner of Wisconsin and K Streets
1935-41 Potomac Electric Power Co. (substation) 3142 K St.
1942 vacant.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
Washington city directories.
Georgetown Assessment Record, 1800-07 (National Archives).
2. Secondary and published sources: Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Vol. IV, p. 204; Vol. XII, p. 34; Vol. 33-34, pp. 152-154.
Dictionary of American Biography, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931, Vo. VI, p. 573.
Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard,

Historic Houses of George-Town & Washington City, Richmond,
Va., the Dietz Press, Inc., 1958, pp. 75-6
Georgetown Spectator (newspaper) July 27, 1967, vol. 5,
No. 15, pp. 1 & 3.

3. Likely sources not yet investigated: D.C. Building permits, records of the D.C. Transit Co. (successor of Capital Traction Co.)

Prepared by Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
September, 1967

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The design of this powerhouse was a conspicuous attempt by the Capital Traction Company to emphasize the importance of the streetcar system by building an imposing structure at the southern terminus of Wisconsin Avenue. The structure can be compared with many of the major edifices that appeared at the turn of the century. Richardson's Romanesque influence is evident in the massing and fenestration, but with Sullivan-like sensitivity in detail and materials. The fine handling of the wrought iron stairway, the Flemish bond brick walls, and the fenestration indicate the care of the builder. There are fine interior spaces.
2. Condition of fabric: Considering the poor maintenance the building has received in the past years, the fabric is in good condition. The Flemish bond remains well pointed and structurally sound. The steel columns, though rusty, show no failures. Most windows are broken, the floors are littered, and the basement is flooded, but the structure is sound.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: An L shaped structure: 155' 7" north side, 225' 0" east side, 119' 0" south end, which is at about 60° angle with the east wall. The south hall (or ell) which extends to the river is 99'0" long on its west side, and is set in 45'0" from the west. The north elevation has sixteen bays, the west eight bays, the south three. The northern hall is 68' 10" deep. A basement story with small windows is below the south hall. See ground plan sketch.

2. Foundations: Steel WF columns (some enclosed in cinder blocks) rest on concrete footings on the interior with load bearing Flemish bond brick walls on the exterior. On the rear east elevation, the foundation is of cinder block.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: The walls have some of the finest brickwork in Georgetown. Red brick in Flemish bond encloses the power plant on all sides, except for the southern part of the east wall where cinder block in common bond has been substituted. Belt courses encircle the plant near the top and at about the middle, in various combinations of common bond, Flemish bond, and header and vertical stretcher rows. Brick pilaster strips are evident at various locations about the building. A brick parapet encircles the upper roof and is capped by cast stone coping.
4. Framing: The framing is composite WF steel columns and beams. Recently, some of the columns have been enclosed in cinder block, probably for fireproofing. The walls about the periphery are load bearing. The southern portion of the east wall is common bond cinder block. Two large parallel steel tracks and the machinery which traveled on them can be seen near the ceiling in the northern hall.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: A concrete retaining wall with a steel pipe railing on the top holds the river bank to the south. Between the powerhouse and the retaining wall are steel tracks, perhaps used earlier by trains.
6. Chimneys: There are two round tapering stacks, faced with yellow square fire brick; one rises from inside the powerhouse near the east side, the other outside next to the west wall. They are about 63' in circumference at six feet above the main floor, and about 220 feet tall.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main street entrance, located near the west corner of the north wall, is segmentally arched and enframed in a cast stone architrave with superimposed keystone. The double wood doors are painted green. The drive-in door on the south wall of the northern hall has diagonal wood planking. About mid-point in the south wall of the southern hall is a round arch opening containing double doors of 15 lights each (with a transom of two 6 light panels) and a fan light of 13 panes. Below this doorway is a wooden door of two small paired vertical panels opening into the

basement. On the west elevation at the southern corner are two wooden doors with an exterior steel stairway and landing.

- b. Windows and shutters: No shutters. The fenestration is composed partially of segmental arch openings with triple course keystones and cast iron sills. This occurs mainly in the north hall, at the top of which is a row of round arches, with six over six wooden framed double hung windows. Here a variation of the Palladian motif occurs. Two vertical wooden casement windows with two lights each flank the round arch opening. On the west side of the northern hall is a filled-in round arch window with prominent keystone above three vertical 45 light projecting metal windows. On the south and west sides of the south hall the fenestration consists of three large round arched openings. Below a horizontal strip at the spring line is a forty-eight light window, and above this line the semicircular opening contains about twenty-two lights. These are now missing practically all their panes and many muntins. Above these in a stepped back upper wall is a row of round arched windows with three panes and wooden fill in the circular opening. At the basement level are rectangular windows with formed stone openings and flat brick arches. Above the northern hip roof are a row of paired six light windows in rectangular openings below a cast stone coping. Translucent and transparent lights are evident in the remaining windows. A round window motif is continuous about the structure creating a rhythm and uniformity which adds greatly to the cohesiveness of the large powerhouse.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: A half hipped roof covers the northern projection. The remaining roofs are concealed behind the parapets.
- b. Cornice, eaves: Projecting cast stone copings crown the parapets. A cast stone cornice projects at the roof level (the base of the parapets). On the northern hall, a stone string course, at the level of the window arch spring, runs the length of the facade on paired brackets. The northernmost roof extends out in a simple wooden eave.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The northern hall is a large rectangular gymnasium-like space with three tiered galleries at the northern side. The southern hall has a "basilican" floor plan. Below this hall is a basement of rectangular shape divided by the continuing columns. The basement of the northern hall is divided by partitions and columns.
2. Stairways: Just inside the main entrance near the west corner on the north side, is a quarter turn stair with landing (run of 4, then 12). The newel posts are of cast iron with delicate wave-like circular wrought iron decoration in the balustrade. The handrails are of carved wood. The steps are of stone resting on perforated cast iron 7 3/8" risers. Three stairs, quarter-turn with landings, wind up the three tiers with round steel rails. The stairs are located in the southwest corner of the tiers.
3. Flooring: Most of the flooring is concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior walls are of common bond red brick some with headers at the sixth and ninth courses; dark green glazed bricks; and cinder block. A small number of plaster walls occur also. The ceilings are of concrete and tin with steel rafters.
5. Doorways and doors: In the northwest corner of the northern hall (which contains a brick section to the height of the front hall with entrance stairs, doors to the gallery, and small rooms), doorways lead off the entrance landings. The doorways have a segmental arch (double header row) above a rectangular opening 2'8" wide with a three panel wooden door, the upper panel being the largest. The door is painted gray and the door frame green. Since the green glazed face bricks reach to about 6 1/2' (to the spring of the brick arch) the door frame thus continues the color of the high dado zone. Similar doorways are seen on the south wall of this brick stairway section, where originally the doors must have given onto a walkway west of the galleries at the second and third floor levels. Now the doors are fixed closed and there are no stairs or walkways on this wall.

At each end of the south wall of the northern hall there was originally a segmental arch doorway. Each had a 6' x 7' rectangular opening with a segmental arch of double header row above the green glazed face brick dado zone. These were the entrances to each side of the southern hall, and contained

two leaf wood doors. The eastern one has a later guillotine type metal fire door. The western has been carefully bricked up, and the green glazed face brick dado zone carried across. In the center of this wall (the middle of seven bays formed by vertical steel columns against this wall) is a 10' x 10' opening, not original, cut through the wall, and closed with a sliding metal fire door on the southern side. The soffit is steel. Here the green brick is exposed, and can be measured: 4 1/2" x 3" high x 8 1/2" long (thus, larger than the conventional bricks).

Several other changes in door openings indicate that after its completion there was some considerable rearrangement of door positions and window openings in the Powerhouse. For example, at the south end of the east wall (northern hall) an exit door has been carefully inserted in half of a large lunette window, and cut down through a stone sill to floor level. Another later door is on the main floor level, from the entrance stairway in to the northern hall. A steel frame with a metal door is set in a concrete block wall, with a flat steel lintel.

6. Decorative features and trim: The interior trim is the riveted steel structural system which appears like lattice work about the side lights of the south hall. The stairways also have decorative ironwork. The cast iron newels to the stairs have egg and dart and cyma reversa moldings.
7. Notable hardware: None of note. A round steel railing encloses the tiered floors.
8. Lighting: The lighting has been well handled by using clerestories and high side lighting along with numerous windows in the walls at various levels. A few incandescent fixtures can still be seen.
8. Heating: Nothing is evident.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The power house is flanked on the east and west by railroad yards and parking lots. To the north is the Whitehurst Freeway and K Street and to the south the Potomac River.
2. Enclosures: A metal cyclone fence extends southward from the rear east wall to the top of the concrete retaining wall.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. POWERHOUSE
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3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: Concrete walks and asphalt roads. A pair of tracks turn the rounded south-west corner and parallel the south wall.
5. Landscaping: Various weeds, bushes and vines surround the powerhouse.

Prepared by William R. Gwin
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September, 1967

and

Daniel D. Reiff
Architectural Historian
The Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968



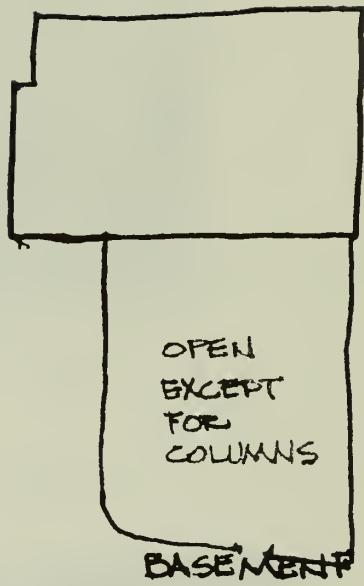
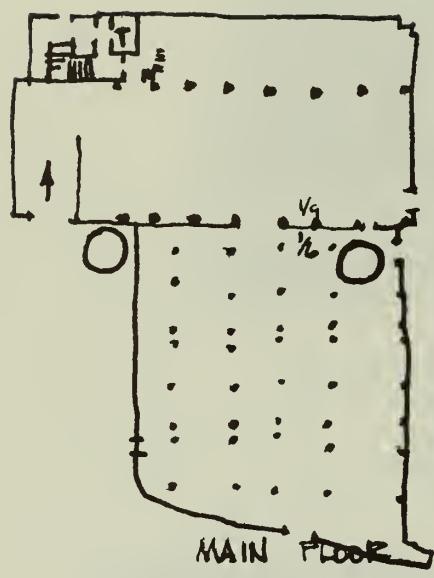
Capital Traction Co. Powerhouse
3142 K Street

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Interior, North section

photo: George Eisenman, 1967



Capital Traction Co. Powerhouse
3142 K Street

sketch plans

APPENDIX

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

Public Law 808 - 81st Congress - H.R. 7670
D.C. Code 5-801, 64 Stat. 903

An Act To regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there is hereby created in the District of Columbia a district known as "Old Georgetown" which is bounded on the east by Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from the Potomac River to the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, on the north by the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, Whitehaven Street and Whitehaven Parkway to Thirty-fifth Street, south along the middle of Thirty-fifth Street to Reservoir Road, west along the middle of Reservoir Road to Archbold Parkway, on the west by Archbold Parkway from Reservoir Road to the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River to the Rock Creek Parkway.

Sec. 2. In order to promote the general welfare and to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest, exterior architectural features and examples of the type of architecture used in the National Capital in its initial years, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, before issuing any permit for the construction, alteration, reconstruction, or razing of any building within said Georgetown district described in section 1 shall refer the plans to the National Commission of Fine Arts for a report as to the exterior architectural features, height, appearance, color, and texture of the materials of exterior construction which is subject to public view from a public highway. The National Commission of Fine Arts shall report promptly to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia its recommendations, including such changes, if any, as in the judgement of the Commission are necessary and desirable to preserve the historic value of said Georgetown district. The said Commissioners shall take such actions as in their judgment are right and proper in the circumstances: Provided, That, if the said Commission of Fine Arts fails to submit a report on such plans within forty-five days, its approval thereof shall be assumed and a permit may be issued.

Sec. 3. In carrying out the purpose of this Act, the Commission of Fine Arts is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three architects, who shall serve as a board of review without expense to the United States and who shall advise the Commission of Fine Arts, in writing, regarding designs and plans referred to it.

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the aid of the National Park Service and of the National Park and Planning Commission, shall make a survey of the "Old Georgetown" area for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts and of the building permit office of the District of Columbia, such survey to be made at a cost not exceeding \$8,000, which amount is hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as superseding or affecting in any manner any Act of Congress heretofore enacted relating to the alteration, repair, or demolition of insanitary or unsafe dwellings or other structures.

Approved September 22, 1950.

The documentation and recording of these structures was begun in June, 1967 under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historic American Buildings Survey. Daniel D. Reiff is a Teaching Fellow and Ph. D. candidate in the Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; William R. Gwin graduated from the School of Architecture of Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama in 1967; George Eisenman, photographer, is with Joseph L. Dillon Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Field work was completed in September, 1967, and the material was edited and prepared for publication by the Commission of Fine Arts in the summer of 1968.

